BOURCHIER, CROFT & MALLETTE
Real Estate Brokers.

The Daily Colonist.

BOURCHIER, CROFT & MALLETTE
Real Estate Brokers.

VOL. LXIII--NO. 92. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1890. THIRTY-SECOND YEAR.

D. R. HARRIS. N. P. SNOWDEN.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance (Fire, Life and Marine) Agents, Notaries Public and Surveyors.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, L'd

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HENRY S. MASON,
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HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates.

Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. e24-tf-d w

JAMES BURNS,

INSURANCE AGENT

OFFICE.--No. 5 TROUNCE AVENUE, VICTORIA, B. C.

Has for sale twelve and one-half acres lying between Saanich and Gorge Roads, and fronting on Garbally Road.

This piece of la d is very well situated for building sites, has been subdivided and is now offere l for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Some advantages of this property are: Its nearness to the centre of the city, and to the foundries and factories on the north side. It lies be ween two leading thoroughfares to and from town, within five minutes walk of the tram cars. Church and school convenient. For recreation Victoria Arm is in the immediate vicinity. Within the radius of the electric light. Land high and dry, sloping gently to the south, easily drained, good soil, and in every way well adapted for residential purposes.

For plans and all particulars apply at the office of the

GLASGOW AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y,

AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. mc1

NEW GOODS. LATEST STYLES.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,

97 JOHNSON STREET.

GOOD VALUE. LOW PRICES.
mc26

THE WHITE HOUSE

Spring Millinery!

Spring Millinery!

SHOW DAY---

Tuesday next, April 1st.

English, American and Parisian Novelties.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

"STORM."

THIS YOUNG THOROUGHBRED TROTTING STALLION WILL SERVE A limited number of mares at the Victoria Jockey Club grounds, Cadboro Bay Road, for the season of 1890, commencing 1st April and ending 1st July.

STORM was foaled 25th April, 1886; is a rich Seal Brown in color, stands 16½ hands high; weighs 1,200 pounds, and is remarkabl good tempered. He has fine action and though never trained has shown some exceedingly fast quarters. A glance at the subjoined pedigree will convince horsemen that Storm is royally bred. Terms, $10 (to accompany first service) for the season, with privilege of returning next season if the mare does not prove to be in foal.

Great care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible for any that occur.

STORM.
TEMPEST.
Carr's Mambrino { Mambrino Patchen { Mambrino Chief. Daughter of Gano.
1st daughter of Mamb. Chief, 2nd dam by Imp Jordon.
Bluegrass. { Hambletonian (10). { Abdallah by son of Imp. Mess. Chas. Kent mare, by Imp. Bellfonder. Grayfoot, by Imp. Grayfoot.
Daughter of { daughter of Excelsior, by Eclipse.
Signal. This horse was imported from Kentucky to California in an early day by Mr. Singletery, now a banker at San Jose.
The sire of STANDARD TROTTERS, ped. untraced.
JEANE PERAULT. { The Banker's daughter { John Nelson.
Miss Eaton. { Trustee, a 20-mile horse. Untraced, S.T.B., by Mess Belmont, Thoroughbred. Rebecca, by Imp. Glencoe.

N. B.—Good pasturage can be had at $2 per month.
mr29 JOHN SANGSTER, Manager.

FENCING.

Best and Cheapest in the Market; Effective, Durable and Portable. This Fencing is manufactured by us of either laths or pickets, four feet long, woven in galvanized steel wire, and we can place the pickets any distance apart. Price—$1.00 per rod (16½ feet) and upwards.

McLENNAN & McFEELY'S,

70 YATES STREET. my1-12mos TELEPHONE 454.

CATHEDRAL ORGANIST

THE POSITION OF ORGANIST TO Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B. C., is now vacant. Candidates are invited to apply, stating qualifications fully, to Rev. A. Beanlands, Christ Church Rectory, Victoria, B. C. mc23

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

COMPETENT office man desires a partnership in business where his services and capital can be utilized. Best of references given and required. Address Worker, COLONIST office. mc23

TO LET—Comfortable Rooms, with use of kitchen if required. No 121 Superior street. ma29 6t

FOR SALE—A number of piles of different lengths. Apply to Geo. Bartlett, Corfield, P. O., Vancouver Island. mh29 1w

NOTICE.

Cowichan and Salt Spring Island Market.

THIS Market will be held at Duncan's, in the Society's Grounds on Saturday, April 5th, when we hope to see a good attendance. B. WAINMAM, Sec.
mh29 d&w Quamichan.

ROBINSON & CO.

Trounce Avenue,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS. m2-1m

MISS CATON'S CLASSES

The next term will commence Monday, April 7th.

For further particulars apply to Miss Caton, 56 Vancouver street, by letter or on Saturday afternoons. mc4-1m

WANTS.

WANTED—To Rent for two or three months, at once, a medium sized, comfortably furnished house in Victoria. Apply to "L." by letter to COLONIST Office. mr29-6t-d 1t-w

WANTED—Board and Lodging in private family by lady engaged in business during day; must be within 10 minutes walk of post office. Address, stating terms and particulars, P. O. Box 132. mr29-tf

WANTED—Sewing of any kind—plain sewing, dressmaking, or fancy work, by the day or piece. Address "D," COLONIST. mar28-tf

A WIDOW, residing in Toronto, wishes to go to Victoria. Would like a position as mother's help, where servants are kept. Can give good satisfaction as to ability. Address "Widow," this office; also stating salary. mar28-3t

MRS. BRERETON wants to recommend an experienced Scotch nurse. Enquire any morning between 11 and 12 o'clock at Pentrelen, 23 Cadboro Bay Road. mc26

WANTED—A servant girl. No children. Washing given out. Apply No. 31 Government street. mc25-1w

WANTED—A first-class general blacksmith, at the Ontario Wagon Shop. No other need apply. Wm. Powell. m23

WANTED—Mothers help. Fair remuneration and good home. State qualifications, and address X this office. m16-1w

WANTED—Address of Fred. G. Wilcox, late of Chicago. Last seen at Seattle, July 19th, 1888. Should this come to his notice, or anyone knowing his whereabouts, address C. H. Wilcox, 150 First stree', Portland, Or. mc11-1m

AGENTS WANTED, in all parts of the Dominion, to sell our "Stanley in Africa," now ready for delivery. Large numbers being sold; agents making money. Discounts liberal; exclusive territory. Don't delay in sending for terms. This is the best "Stanley" book in the market. Rose Publishing Co., Toronto. mc27-3t-eod

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARITY BALL.—The "Married Ladies' At Home" intend holding a ball in the Assembly Rooms, Fort street, in aid of the Royal Jubilee Hospital fund, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9th, 1890, at 9 p. m.

Ticket, including lady and gentleman, $5.00; extra lady's ticket, $1.00.

May be obtained of members of the "At Home," also from members of the Royal Jubilee Hospital committee. m25.

MRS. A. J. SMITH, President. MRS. M. YOUNG, Sec.-Treas.

School of Physical Culture

Corner of Fort and Wharf streets. Instructions given in boxing, dumb-bells, Indian clubs, calisthenics and light gymnastics by thoroughly qualified teacher. Classes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. Special attention given to building up the systems of delicate boys and girls. All improved apparatus and scientific appliances. Baths and other conveniences. Gymnasium always comfortably heated.
mar1 1m PROF. ROBT. FOSTER.

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received for the erection of a three-story brick building on Langley street up to 4 o'clock Thursday, the 10th of April.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Fred. Carne, Angel Hotel, Langley street.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. O. TIEDEMAN, Architect.
mr29

TENDERS WANTED for blasting rock, and for getting out granite rubble work on Esquimalt Road. Apply to BOURCHIER, CROFT & MALLETTE. mar28-3t

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS will be received for the erection of two frame cott ges on View street, on or before Monday, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JNO. TEAGUE, Architect.
mc26

TENDERS WANTED

FOR excavating for the Canada Western Hotel Company, (Limited Liability), according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Company's office.

Rock taken out (if any) to be the property of the contractor. Tenders marked "Excavations" to be sent in not later than 2 p. m. on the 1st day of April, 1890, addressed to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. M. JOHNSON,
Secretary Canada Western Hotel Co., (Limited Liability)
No. 37 Government St., cor. Broughton.
mc25 tf

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 12th day of April at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a Catholic Cathedral to be built on the corner of Blanchard and View streets, this city.

Plans and specifications may be seen at my office (Craft & Norris block), Douglas street, on and after Tuesday, 25th inst.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

P. H. DONOVAN,
mc23 Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received for additions to First Presbyterian Church, Pandora street, on or before Tuesday, the 1st of April, at 12 o'clock noon. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at my office.

m19 JOHN TEAGUE, Architect.

A BUSINESS FOR SALE

A whole or half interest in a General Store for sale. Inquire of "L," at the COLONIST office. mar28-1m

ROBOTHAM, PAGE & CO.

Real Estate Brokers, Commission Agents, Stock and Share Brokers.

VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR SALE.

20 CHOICE LOTS VICTORIA CITY.
20 CHOICE DWELLINGS, VICTORIA CITY.

In the most central situations. Call and examine our bargains in City and Suburban property. m21-1m

LOST—A gold Maltese Cross. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Dominion Express office. mc14tf

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R.—Regular Communication first Thursday each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets, at 7:30 p.m. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jan1-1y R. B. ESNOUF, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

BR. BARQUE

GLENBERVIE,

Capt. Groundwater, From London.

ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THIS VESSEL are to be sent in not later than Tuesday, April 1st, at 12 o'clock.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Consignees.

Victoria, B. C., March 29, 1890. m30-2t

VICTORIA -:- THEATRE.

JOHN J. AUSTIN, Manager.

TWO NIGHTS.

April 1st and 4th.

McKANLASS'

—NEW—

OPERATIC MINSTRELS,

Direct from the East, headed by

The Great and Only

McKANLASS.

20-:-Artists-:-20

Don't fail to see our Street Parade.

Tickets on sale at Waitt's Book Store.
mar30

FOR SALE.

100 ACRES!

With a frontage of about

2,200 feet on Cordova Bay,

One hour's drive from Post Office, and

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED

For suburban residences—partly cleared, good road and fine marine view.

TERMS—Part cash, balance six per cent. in three years.

W. H. DANBY, 57 Government street.
mar28-tf

OPENING

DAYS.

Grand Display

—OF—

MILLINERY

—ON—

Wednesday and Thursday

AT THE

Manchester House,

YATES STREET.

THOS. HAUGHTON & CO.

mc14-6m.

FIRST-CLASS

ISLAND HAY FOR SALE.

Delivered. Also about first April next, a lot of young pigs, ½ Berkshire. Apply to

J. J. RUSSELL,
Strawberry Vale Farm.
Or P. O. Box 302. mc9

CANARIES FOR SALE

COCKS AND HENS. Apply to
mc28 W. R. CLARKE.

Victoria Employment Bureau.

No. 23—TIM KEE—Store St.

Can supply all kinds of Chinese help cooks, housekeepers, etc., at wages to suit. Chinese Guides furnished to Tourists.

"CONTRACTOR."

Labor guaranteed. Telephone No. 580
No charges made against Employers of labor.
ap26-12mo

STOLEN.

A SEALING BOAT branded L. L. in one of the front timbers was stolen from the schooner Lily L. at Port Townsend, on Thursday last. The number of the boat is under the painter hole. Any information of same will be received by Carne & Munsie, Victoria, or C. D. Ladd, Port Townsend. mc25

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted to cure APHRODITINE or money refunded,

IS SOLD ON POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
WESTERN BRANCH,
Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.

SOLD BY

E. C. KELLOGG, DRUGGIST,
Corner of Douglas and Yates streets,
tno28-dw-rly Sole Agent for Victoria.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Rich Resources of the Peace River District.

Dr. Dawson's Report on Kootenay's Mineral Wealth.

General Approval Not Accorded the Banking Bill—The Improvement of Eastern Waterways.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 22.—At last the House has the banking bill before it, and judging from the discussion which took place in the chamber when the bill was introduced it is not atall unlikely that Mr. Foster will have a pretty hard fight if he insists upon its going through in its present shape. I briefly telegraphed you yesterday the gist of the bill, but as the matter is of considerable interest, not only to the bankers, but to the mercantile community as well, the main provisions may be repeated. The first change, that notes of solvent banks shall be subject to discount, but shall be paid at par all over the Dominion, is one which meets with general approval. It is, however, in respect of the provision for the redemption of notes of insolvent banks that opposition is manifesting itself. It is the intention that not only shall the notes be ultimately redeemed at par, but shall not be suffered to fall below par, subsequent to the date of redemption. A "bank circulation redemption fund" is to be created with this object in view. The banks are to pay into this fund on the first of July, 1891, when the Act goes into operation, a sum equal to 2½ per cent. of their average circulation, and then the year following 2½ per cent. more, making 5 per cent. in all. As the average circulation of the Dominion is about thirty millions, this will mean that a million and a half of dollars will be held by the government, and on this fund interest will be paid to the banks at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. It is contended, however, that this proposal will have no other effect than to compel the strong banks to lend their credit and reputation and to risk their resources for the purpose of sustaining their weaker competitors. Some of the bank men in the House are, therefore, protesting against being subjected to the penalty of a tax for the purpose of bolstering rash and reckless administration. They claim that if the circulation of the banks is already secured, then no interference with the basis of the notes issues ought to be attempted; while if further safeguards are deemed essential these should be erected upon a general principle equitable in application and sound in theory, which, it is urged that the 5 per cent. tax for the creation of a safety fund lacks. It is even urged that this guarantee fund would not be adequate to meet the failure of a large bank or a simultaneous failure of two or three smaller banks of large circulation. Sir Donald Smith, one of the most influential banking men in the House, attacked the guarantee fund with considerable vigor, and as he is connected with two of the leading banks of the country, the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British North America, it may be well understood that even the money men themselves are not at one on this subject. The Montreal Gazette, an-out-and-out ministerial organ, goes so far as to say that Mr. Foster has been completely captured by the bankers, and opposition to the bill from such a quarter portends anything but plain sailing for the measure. The third proposition that before any bank can undertake business the promoters shall pay $250,000 into the hands of the finance minister is a good one, provided the government holds on to it sufficiently long, but there are some members who think this sum should be increased, and the period of making the withdrawal extended over four or five years instead of two years, as the bill proposes. The measure also provides for the usual ten years extention of the bank charters and to introduce an audit system. The suggestion is that the shareholders shall appoint two auditors who shall have all facilities for inquiry into the bank's affairs, and who shall present their statement at the annual meeting, copies of which statement are to be lodged with the finance minister.

DR. DAWSON'S EXPLORATIONS.

In view of the attention which is being directed to the Kootenay Mining district, Dr. G. M. Dawson's report upon his exploration in that part of British Columbia during the past season is of considerable interest. From an advance copy of this report I gather that Dr. Dawson is greatly pleased with the mining outlook of that district. He says that much prospecting has been going on in both east and west Kootenay for the past two or three years, and a large number of promising discoveries—chiefly of silver bearing ores—have been made. Attention was first prominently drawn to the mineral wealth of the west Kootenay region when the discovery of rich ore by the Hall Bros., on Toad Mountain, became known in 1887. Speaking generally of the district, he says that the result of his examination has been to convince him that the importance of the mineral discoveries made has not been exaggerated, while their number and the area over which they are distributed is such as to guarantee a large and continuous output of good ore so soon as adequate means are provided for the transport of the product to market. He expects to make a comprehensive report of the individual claim and deposits which he visited, and these will be published shortly. He points out, however, that in nearly every instance the result of his personal examination has been to verify the accuracy of the statements made in the publication known as the "Report on the Mineral Wealth of British Columbia," much of which consisted of a number of details respecting the various deposits furnished by Messrs. G. B. Wright and G. M. Sproat. Dr. Dawson says that the majority of the ores met with are to be classed as silver ores, and in the vicinity of Hot Springs and Hendryx these are, for the most part, argentiferous galenas, which, in a number of instances near Hot Springs, are decomposed to a considerable depth, forming so-called "carbonate-ores." These possess a special value owing to the ease with which they are worked, and their importance in the process of smelting the unaltered galenas. The aggregate quantity of such "carbonate ores" to be found in the deposits already through must be great, but Dr. Dawson thinks that all of these will, no doubt, pass in depth into sulphide ores. He says, moreover, that it is not yet possible to quote assays of the ores from the Harrison Lake district, although he has a large collection of specimens, but he thinks it is safe to say that from several of the claims considerable quantities of ore can already be obtained by ordinary hand picking which yield from 50 to over 100 ounces of silver to the ton, in addition to a high percentage of lead. The Hall Bros'. property on Toad Mt., known as the Silver King mine, has turned out a considerable quantity of ore, which has approached or surpassed $300 to the ton in total value as sold at the smelter. Other claims now being opened out, he reports, present a very favorable appearance. He refers to the lack of transportation for getting out the ores, and says that the West Kootenay district merely wants some satisfactory outlet, when great developments must take place. He points out the advantage of a proposed railway from Nelson to Sproat's Landing, but a still more efficient and permanently satisfactory route would, however, be afforded by a direct line of railway from the north end of Kootenay Lake to Revelstoke, a distance of about 86 miles by the route which would have to be followed. Of this length of line, however, only that part between Kootenay Lake and the north-east arm of Upper Arrow Lake need be constructed, in the first instance, with a length of about 48 miles; the remaining portion of the distance being for a time served by a steamer on the Columbia. He refers, also, to another alternative outlet, which might be supplied by a branch line from the Northern Pacific Railway (the proposed line which has just been killed by the Railway Committee of the House of Commons) but, in any case, Dr. Dawson urges, that it is of importance to the prosperity of the district, that it should have a means of communication independent of the rulings of the United States Customs as to the introduction of silver-lead ores, etc., into that country. The metals likely to be produced in quality in the Kootenay district are silver, lead and copper, all of which may be sold to advantage at first hand in the markets to which the same metals are exported to the United States. The last observation of Dr. Dawson is an excellent reason for the action of the House of Commons in desiring to build up the mining industry directly in the province rather than letting all the ores be shipped to the United States. The Dr. says that during the past summer a considerable amount of substantial progress has undoubtedly been made in the exploration of the mineral deposits already known, while a number of new discoveries of promise have occurred. The output of ore, which has already in a small way been fairly initiated will, he thinks, increase from year to year, till British Columbia attains the prominence from a mining point of view which her great mineral resources guarantee. The rate at which this development may proceed must depend for the most part on the degree of energy which those primarily interested exhibit. Dr. Dawson also points out that gypsum, one of the minerals until recently unknown in British Columbia, has been discovered in large quantity on the Salmon river, but twenty miles distant from the C. P. R., and from the excellent quality of the specimens which he has seen he thinks this discovery may prove to be of great importance.

Another report shortly to be issued by the geological survey is that of Mr. R. G. McConnell, on his explorations in the Peace river country, a district in which the people of British Columbia have also considerable interest. He says, summarizing his work, that the whole country between the Peace and Athabasca, north of the Loon—an area of about 25,000 square miles—is generally forested, mainly with spruce and poplar, and is everywhere characterized by an abundance of lakes, and of muskegs and marshes. Strips of excellent land are usually found along the main rivers and surrounding many of the lakes, and in the interior many areas, often equal in size to an eastern county, might be selected which are well adapted for cultivation. Gold was found in many of the bars along the Peace river and in several places in sufficient quantities to deserve some attention. Four miles above the mouth of Battle river is a large bar, nearly a mile long, from which 15 or 20 colors of fine gold were obtained by washing a few handfuls of the mixed gravel and sand in an ordinary frying pan. The bar was tried at several points, and always with the same results. A small stream descends from the plateau on the opposite side of the river, and by leading its waters across the river, which is here a thousand feet wide, the bar might be easily and inexpensively worked on a large scale. A few miles further up the river another bar was examined, which yielded from 20 to 40 colors when washed in the way just mentioned. He reports finding also large quantities of gas and oil. It is evident, therefore, from these synoptical reports that British Columbia has a splendid territory, as yet, comparatively undeveloped.

CANADIAN WATER-WAYS.

A formidable delegation representing boards of trade of the leading cities of Ontario, swooped down upon the minister of railways and canals this week to urge the completion of the St. Lawrence canals to a uniform depth of 14 feet of water and the lengthening of the locks to 260 feet. The great Welland canal, which has cost Canada over $20,000,000, has been, throughout its whole length, deepened to 14 feet or more, but until the chain of canals on the St. Lawrence is made uniform with this it would be impossible for the large class of vessels to reach the great lakes, and marine men are anxiously looking forward to the time when it will be possible for ocean vessels to traverse the distance between Liverpool, Toronto and Chicago without breaking bulk at all. Undoubtedly this will be the case within a very few years, as Sir John Macdonald gave the delegation most gratifying assurances that the government intended to push the work forward energetically, and he went so far as to say that it would be possible to complete the links within three years. With the canal system completed Canada will be in a position to greatly improve her foreign trade, and already it is a matter of patriotic pride to see Canadians looking to the future and building vessels which are a credit not only to themselves but the country to which they belong. In view of the great possibilities of trade via the St. Lawrence, it is significant that the government and parliament has put its foot down firmly against any more bridges over the great Canadian waterway.

THE RYKERT INVESTIGATION.

Sir John Thompson's speech on the Rykert matter this week has been the subject of considerable comment in parliamentary circles. The impression had gained ground that the government was bent upon whitewashing Mr. Rykert, but the Minister of Justice left it clearly to be understood that, if Mr. Rykert wanted to clear his skirts of the charge that has been made against him, he had to do it himself. There is one peculiar feature in connection with the discussion in the House on Monday evening, namely, that after the opposition had, almost to a man protested against any reference to the committee on privileges and elections and placed themselves on record as opposed to any such move, that they capitulated most unceremoniously when they found that, perhaps, more was to be gained in this way than by passing the vote of censure without further investigation. As it is, the opposition had rendered itself liable to the charge of desiring to punish a man before giving him an opportunity of proving his innocence. Sir Richard Cartwright did not altogether appreciate Mr. Laurier's generous and manly conduct, but he had to submit to his leader's decision to uphold the honor and dignity of Parliament in the most fitting way. The investigation was commenced yesterday and so far as it has gone it clearly proves that neither Sir John nor Mr. Bowell had anything to do with the affair than any other minister would have in any matter which came before him simply as one of departmental routine.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

The bill incorporating the Grand Orange Lodge of British America has been passed by both houses, and an act of justice done to an influential body of men in the community, which should have been done years ago. It is not altogether possible to analyze the motives which have induced the houses to pass the bill, but it seems to be the accepted opinion that had the Roman Catholic members of parliament refused to assent to the bill this year the result would have been a prolongation of the unfortunate agitation which has swept Ontario from one end to the other during the past year. Calm-thinking men hold that the passing of the measure will have a most beneficial effect and help to assuage the ill-feeling which has been engendered over Mr. Mercier's ill-timed incorporation of the Jesuits and the distribution of the proceeds of the Jesuits' Estates. Speaking of the latter Act it may be stated that the correspondence bearing on the reference to the law officers of the crown and the constitutionality of the measure was brought down this week, but it fails to give Mr. Charlton any satisfaction. It is surmised that he was expecting to catch the government tripping in the mode of reference, but it appears that the straight question was put by the government: "Was the act within the competence of the provincial legislature to pass?" and "were there any reasons why it should have been referred to the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council?" To the first question, the answer was "yes," and to the second, "no," no reason being assigned by the law officers as to the method in which they had arrived at their decision.

THE BREMNER FURS COMMITTEE.

This is undoubtedly a session of parliamentary inquiries and not the least interesting of those now going on is the the one which is endeavoring to discover whether or not General Middleton, Warden Sam Bedson, of Stoney Mountain penitentiary, and Mr. Hayter Reed, Indian commissioner, appropriated the furs of Charles Bremner, a Scotch half-breed of Battleford. Certain it is that Bremner lost furs amounting in value to about $6,000, and there is no doubt, whatever, that instructions were given by Reed to have these furs put up in bales and addressed to the three individuals named. General Middleton's recollection of the transaction, according to his statement, appears to be very dim, but now that parliament has once started in to get to the bottom of the matter it is possible that the blame for the appropriation of the furs will be placed on somebody's shoulders. Col. O'Brien has placed himself on record to the effect that a good deal of looting was indulged in during the rebellion, and it is surmised that it will eventually turn out to be the case that the furs were actually taken and divided up amongst a number of the officers who took part in the campaign—not that they were thinking of doing anything wrong, but believing Bremner to be a rebel, they judged that they had a perfect right to appropriate his belongings. Should this prove to be the case, it seems to be the impression that the Government cannot but, in justice to Bremner, make good the amount of the loss as it has never been directly proved that Bremner was not a rebel, although many suspected that he was in hearty sympathy with the other half-breeds.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Sealers' Protest Received at Ottawa.

The Ballot at School Elections—Parliamentary Vacations—Up Go Prices.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, March 29.—The minister of customs to-night received a despatch from Inspector Young of Victoria asking on behalf of the sealing schooner owners that the government would take immediate action to secure the release of the Pathfinder. Hon. Mr. Bowell told THE COLONIST correspondent that he was sorry that the vessel had been detained, as it was likely to complicate matters in the Behring's Sea negotiations, but the government would deal promptly.

It is expected the budget debate will occupy the House until Thursday, and only Friday will be taken as a holiday, owing to the vacation last week.

The price of pork and lard has gone up here owing to the increased duty.

The Ontario legislature by a majority of four has amended the School Act to enable public school boards to abolish the ballot in elections.

Just the chance for workingmen who wish to build. Very cheap lots convenient to centre of city. Bourchier, Croft & Mallette.

CABLE NEWS.

Bismarck's Farewell to Berlin.

BERLIN, March 29.—Prince Bismarck paid a visit to the tomb of Emperor William I. yesterday and placed a wreath upon the coffin of the old Kaiser. To-day the ex-chancellor bade farewell to the royal palace. An enthusiastic crowd witnessed his departure from the palace cheering him vociferously.

Fell from a Balloon.

BERLIN, March 29.—A military balloon containing a captain, a lieutenant and a private collapsed over the forest of Scrimm, in Posen, precipitating the occupants to the ground from a great height. The private was killed, the captain broke both legs, but the lieutenant was not hurt.

Dr. Child's Pile Ointment quickly relieves and cures. $1 of druggists. Wholesale agents, Langley & Co., Victoria. mr30-3m

Labor Items.

Sudden accidents often befall artizans, farmers and all who work in the open air, besides the exposure to cold and damp, producing rheumatism, lame back, stiff joints, lameness, etc. Yellow Oil is a ready remedy for all such troubles. It is handy and reliable, and can be used internally or externally. swf

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough and all bronchial and lung troubles. Price 25c. per bottle, or 5 for $1.00. swf

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

THE GREAT TORNADO.

Latest Estimate of the Losses in Louisville.

Distressing Reports of More Disasters Coming to Hand.

The Destruction was General Throughout the State—The Town of Caledonia Entirely Destroyed.

THE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—The latest estimate of dead places the figures between 120 and 150 people. One hundred bodies have been recovered. The damage to property approximates $3,000,000 in Louisville alone. In Jeffersonville it is about $750,000. Many of the wrecked houses are a menace to life and to the property that escaped the fury of the storm, and they have been ordered to be torn down. Gangs of men, under the direction of city officers, are clearing away the debris from the streets. The embargo on business has been raised, and traffic has been resumed. The picture of sorrow and desolation to be witnessed on Market street, where homeless women and children were wandering about viewing the places from where they so narrowly escaped, baffles description. Main street is thronged with people contemplating the ruins. Little work is being done, except at the tobacco warehouse, where as many men as could be secured are employed in removing the thousands of hogsheads of tobacco to places of shelter.

REPORTS FROM OTHER LOCALITIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 39.—The swath of the tornado which wrought such terrible destruction in this city is clearly marked through the state. Reports from Paducah, near which place the whirlwind must have entered Kentucky give details of much damage. The new town of Grand River, on the Cumberland, was destroyed and several people were killed. In Laura county many houses were razed to the ground. From Critendon county the same story comes. Heavy storms are reported from nearly all the river counties. In Christian and Trigg, in the southern part of the state, the loss of life and property was very heavy. East of Louisville no serious damage is reported.

DISTRESSING ACCOUNTS.

HOPKINSVILLE, March 29.—Reports of a most distressing nature continue to be received from sections of this and adjoining counties that were swept by the cyclone. In some places entire farms, houses, barns and fences were laid waste. The loss in property is beyond computation. The town of Caledonia was entirely destroyed. A freight train was wrecked by a tree being blown across the engine, and Peter Burns, the engineer, and William Powell, a brakemen, were both killed. A great deal of valuable stock was killed in every section of this county. There are also reports of a number of persons being injured by falling trees and houses.

IN TENNESSEE.

GALLATIN, Tenn., March 29.—News of the terrible storm of Thursday night is slow to obtain. It is positively known that every house and building between Bledsoe and Eulia, in the path of the storm, are blown away and hundreds of people are injured and without food, shelter or raiment. It is reported that the whole town of Dixon Springs in Smith county, thirty-five miles distant, was swept out of existence. Horses and cattle are lying upon the ground in great numbers, killed by falling trees and missiles of flying timbers. The Chesapeake and Nashville railway suffers more from loss of property than could hardly be imagined. In two places about 600 feet of high trestle work was destroyed, and two three hundred ton iron bridges were blown from their pillars. They are a total loss. A mile of track was torn up by the cyclone. The loss of stock and other property in this district is estimated at two millions.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

MARION, Ky., March 29.—A large portion of this town was destroyed and 18 lives lost. A family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Montague and four daughters and the mother of Mrs. Montague, living in the country eight miles from here, were crushed to death by the falling of their dwelling. A boat about five miles above the mouth of Green river was dashed to pieces against a tree, and a man named Fraser and his wife and sister were drowned.

THE ASIATIC STEAMSHIPS.

Tacoma to be Made the Terminus of the Pacific Mail Company—Victoria to Get a Share of the Traffic.

At an early date Tacoma will become the eastern terminal of a great line of Asiatic steamships and the Pacific headquarters of the American Steel Barge Company. The action which secured both of these great enterprises for the city of Tacoma, was taken by the chamber of commerce of that city on Friday night at a special meeting. Representatives of both corporations have been in Tacoma for several days past seeking a location, and on Friday their arrangements had been so far completed that it only remained for the city to settle the matter by guaranteeing a reasonable amount of financial assistance in the way of a bonus. This Tacoma's citizens did through the chamber of commerce, in a voice as of one man.

The meeting was called to order by President Anderson, who briefly stated its object. To secure the American terminal of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, a grant of 600 feet of water front or money with which to purchase would be required. To secure the Pacific headquarters and shipyards of the American Steel Barge company, it would be necessary to give a bonus of forty acres of land on the Sound flats or its equivalent in cash. At the close of his remarks Mr. Anderson introduced Mr. H. C. Davis, who represents President Oakes of the Northern Pacific, stating that he could present to the chamber more definite information regarding the questions in point.

The gentleman stated that he had no interest in either enterprize, but simply represented the Northern Pacific Railroad company. While on a recent visit to New York he had ascertained that the Pacific Mail was negotiating with the Northern Pacific regarding Asiatic connections, and that several towns were fighting for the business in the event of a completion of the deal. Tacoma he believed to have the best chance of winning out, now that the other arrangements for the line had been agreed upon. The city may just as well have Asiatic steamers running within forty days, as to wait 400 days. He only wanted to be able to assure Mr. Gould that the steamship company would be given its own wharf room. This simple assurance given and Mr. Gould would direct that the next China steamship land at Tacoma.

In its report of the meeting at the chamber of commerce, the Tacoma Globe says:

"A gentleman in a position to know stated that Mr. Gould would be notified at once by telegraph of the action of the chamber and that the Pacific Mail would undoubtedly be steaming into Tacoma at an early date. Upon arranging the customs matter, Tacoma will be the only Sound point at which the steamers will touch. On account of the Chinese act it is probable that a landing will be made at Victoria, B. C., but there will be no peddling along among the down Sound towns."

In connection with the above it may be stated that a letter has been received in Victoria saying that if the latter will furnish dock facilities for the steamships at this port, they will make this their first port coming from and their last port going to China. The writer adds: "This will force the Canadian Pacific steamships to call and will give you two lines."

MORE DISASTERS.

A Prediction of a Great Flood in the Mississippi Valley—The People Warned.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Sergeant Dunn, of the signal service, says one of the greatest calamities the county has ever known is imminent.

He says it is the duty of the press to warn the people of the Lower Mississippi to prepare for the worst. It will be the greatest calamity that has ever befallen that section.

In spite of crevasses carrying off millions of gallons of water every second, the height of the rivers at Vicksburg and Cairo is almost stationary at the top flood limit.

"This shows the channel of the river below to be choked with alluvium and debris from the first flood, this acting as a dam, which will eventually work havoc with all levees.

"When the wave crest from this new storm comes down the river things are bound to be carried away, and the entire surrounding country covered. This will probably arrive in Cairo in two or three days, but it may be three weeks before it reaches New Orleans. New Orleans will be visited, no doubt, by the most disastrous floods ever known.

"I would not give five cents for my life in that city, when the wave crest strikes it. I have been stationed at Cairo, New Orleans and Cincinnati during times of great floods, and I know what they are."

WASHINGTON CITY, March 28.—The signal service issues a special river bulletin warning people of the lower Mississippi valley to prepare for the greatest flood ever known, but says that Sergeant Dunn can only speak with authority on New York weather.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Separate School Question.

TORONTO, March 28.—Premier Mowat made a big speech yesterday on the separate school question. He dealt principally with the constitutional aspect of the case. He argued that no provincial legislature or even the Dominion parliament had the right to abolish separate schools. That power was alone vested in the imperial authorities. The debate closed this morning, the vote resulting in 54 to 33 in favor of the government.

A Railway Seized.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 28.—There was great excitement about town to-day over the statement that the short line railway, owned by Russell, Sage and others, of New York, and which extends from St. John to St. Stephen, opposite Calais, Maine, was to be seized for smuggling.

Attorney-General Martin Resigns.

WINNIPEG, March 29.—The announcement of Attorney-General Martin's resignation this morning created a sensation. There is a general sense of relief that the Martin dictatorship has terminated. Campbell and Sifton are named as successors to Martin. Prorogation has been postponed until Monday owing to the new turn of affairs.

Great Catch of Seals.

HALIFAX, March 29.—Advices from St. John's, Newfoundland, report that the steamer Kite has arrived with 10,009 seals, and another steamer with 12,000 seals, and two others with 5,000 each are on the way. Also, that the prospects of success foa sealing are good.

A Bold Bank Thief.

MONTREAL, March 29. — This afternoon a man went into the Ville Marie Bank, grabbed a handful of bills from a gentleman who was making a deposit, and darted off. The bank clerks started in pursuit, and a newsboy, seeing what was up, jumped on the thief as he passed and held him until the arrival of the police. The man, who gives the name of Brown, of Detroit, and who is supposed to be a well-known sneak thief, dropped $200 in his flight, and as much more was found on his person.

Drowned in the St. Lawrence.

RIVER BEAUDETTE, Que., March 29.—A man and woman were seen attempting to cross the St. Lawrence yesterday from Port Lewis, Huntington County, to this place walking on the ice, which began to break up yesterday. When about half way across the man was seen struggling in the water and drowning. The woman attempted to return and walked in a southwest course, when she, also, disappeared, in the broken ice. There is no means of communication with Port Lewis at present.

AMERICAN NEWS.

SS. City of Paris Disabled.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The World prints a cable despatch from Ballard Smith, dated Baltimore, Ireland, sixty miles from Queenstown. Mr. Smith was a passenger on the steamship City of Paris. He went ashore in an open boat while the steamer was being towed to Queenstown, and filed a history of the accident at Baltimore. He says an explosion of some kind occurred in the engine room on Tuesday afternoon, causing a leak, which flooded several compartments, but only caused a slight settling down of the ship. The Adriatic, from Liverpool for New York, passed the City of Paris and offered to bring her passengers to New York, but refused to tow the vessel to Queenstown. Afterward the Aldersgate came up and offered a tow. All on board are well.

The Seizure of the Pathfinder.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Secretary Windom this afternoon directed the release of the British sealing schooner Pathfinder, which was brought into Port Townsend last night by the revenue cutter Corwin.

$275 is very cheap for a lot in any part of the city, on the street car line. Look at those offered by Bourchier, Croft & Mallette.

The Colonist

SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1890.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY BY

W. H. ELLIS. A. G. SARGISON. } ELLIS & CO.

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REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:—
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Not more than one week—30 cents.
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Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.
Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.
☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

NOT MUCH OF A CONCESSION.

It will be seen by yesterday's special telegram from Ottawa that the exemption of mining machinery is so restricted and qualified as to be of little or no advantage to the miners of British Columbia. We, for our part, cannot see why the government hesitated a moment in consenting in such a way as that to the urgent request of the Legislature of British Columbia and its representatives in Parliament. The infant and struggling mining industry of this province is evidently looked upon as a step-child by the government at Ottawa, as they refuse to grant it what every one must see to be bare justice, for fear of offending some petted and pampered industry of the East. We cannot say, however, that the result was unexpected, for whenever we read the very timid and exceedingly cautious speech delivered by the Finance Minister in the course of the debate on Mr. Platt's motion, we concluded that if any concession at all was made to the British Columbia miners it would not be worth much. He must have thought that they would be very easy to please when they would be satisfied with what he has deigned to give them.

THE NEW BANK ACT.

The Toronto Globe appears to be well satisfied with the new Bank Act. It seems to think that the measure introduced by Mr. Foster is just what was wanted. We see by the debate when the bill was introduced that Sir Richard Cartwright is very much of the same opinion. This is what the Globe says:

"The new Bank Act, as outlined by Mr. Foster, will preserve intact the most valuable features of the Canadian currency system, viz: (1) Full security for the redemption of the bank note issue; (2) the quick responsiveness of the volume of this issue to the changing needs of business throughout the year. The improvements which Mr. Foster proposes were foreshadowed in his speech at the Toronto Board of Trade banquet last year, when he signified that provision ought to be made for the prompt par redemption of the notes of suspended banks, and for the par circulation throughout the Dominion of notes issued by the chartered banks, wherever situated. The machinery by which he proposes to effect these improvements seems adequate, but may best be discussed hereafter, upon the publication of the Act and the expression of expert opinion thereon."

It is indeed somewhat surprising that the Finance Minister has been able to satisfy two such irreconcilables as the Toronto Globe and the leading Liberal financier.

AN OFFER.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs we see has unanimously adopted Senator Hitt's reciprocity resolution:

"Resolved, That whenever it shall be duly certified to the President of the United States that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to enter into such commercial arrangements with the United States as will result in the complete removal of all duties upon trade between Canada and the United States, he shall appoint three Commissioners to meet those who may be designated to represent the Government of Canada to consider the best method of extending the trade relations between Canada and the United States, and to ascertain on what terms the greater freedom of intercourse between the two countries can best be secured, and said Commissioners shall report to the President, who shall lay the report before Congress."

This on the face of it is a friendly resolution, but we are afraid that if we have to wait for reciprocity with the United States until the Government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to enter into such commercial arrangements as will result in the complete removal of all duties upon trade between the United States and Canada we will have to wait a very long time. This preliminary requirement has made Senator Hitt's resolution impracticable. We do not think that either the Canadian government or the Canadian people are prepared for such unrestricted reciprocity. It is very difficult to see how reciprocity, such as the resolution outlines, can be established without a Commercial Union. Unless the two countries had the same tariff it would be impossible to prevent smuggling. Foreign goods would, in spite of every precaution, be smuggled across the line ticketed of Canadian or United States manufacture as the case might be. But Commercial Union means giving the United States power to frame a tariff for Canada and depriving our government of the power of regulating its trade relations with other countries. Canadians are not prepared for so great a change as this. They would be reluctant to discriminate between Great Britain and the United States to the injury of the Mother Country, but they would be still more unwilling to give the United States a power over Canada which Great Britain does not exercise, and does not seek to exercise. Under Commercial Union the Parliament of the Dominion could not impose a single customs or excise duty without the consent of the United States Congress. Compare that condition with the commercial freedom which Canada now enjoys. Mr. Hitt means well, we dare say; but he makes a bad beginning.

AN ESTIMATE.

People are guessing as to what will be the population of the United States after the census, which is to be commenced on the 1st of June next, is taken. The Oregonian of the 27th contains an estimate which it says is not partisan. This estimate makes the population of the United States at the present moment 65,000,000. The population is made up as follows:

Six New England States....	4,500,000
Six Middle States..........	15,000,000
Seventeen Western States..	23,500,000
Thirteen Southern States...	22,000,000

By the census of 1880 the population of these states was as follows:

New England..............	4,010,529
Middle States.............	12,196,086
Western States............	16,605,081
Southern States...........	16,837,316

The increase during the last ten years, according to this, was about 30 per cent,, and twice the population of 1860. A country that doubles its population in thirty years has not done badly. It must be remembered, too, that since 1860 the United States has been devastated by a great civil war.

It is estimated that the population of the United States is composed of 56,000,000 whites and 8,850,000 blacks. Seventy per cent. of the population is in the West and South. This fact makes these two sections probably the most important, that is if they were made solid and continued solid. But this is not likely to be the case. The west is far from being solid now, and there is an active disintegrating element in the South.

If the estimate is correct, and allowing the House of Representatives to contain 355 members the New England states would have, say, twenty-five votes in the house and thirty-seven electoral votes; the Middle, eighty-two votes in the house and ninety-four electoral votes; the Southern states would have 119 votes in the house and 145 electoral votes, and the Western states would have 129 votes in the house and 167 electoral votes.

Of the significance of these changes only those who are well acquainted with the political arithmetic of the Great Republic can have any idea.

TORTURE IN CHINA.

Perhaps the most cruel and the most unreasonable of the practices of our forefathers was that of torturing witnesses and suspected criminals, in order to compel them to tell the truth. What was a confession extorted in this way worth? How the innocent must have suffered. It is no wonder that many of them, unable to endure the torture, confessed to crimes which they had never committed. It seems wonderful to us in these days that men, and good men, too, were so slow to see how monstrously unjust it was to punish, and that with barbarous severity, persons who might be altogether innocent of the crimes of which they were accused. It is not much more than two hundred years ago since men and women were tortured and burnt, had their legs broken in the boot, and their finger nails torn out with pincers in Great Britain; and it is little more than one hundred years ago since torture was legally abolished in France. A knowledge of these facts should moderate our horror and our indignation when we learn that torture is still practiced in the courts of law in China. Confession in China is still necessary to conviction, and when the accused person whom the judge believes to be guilty obstinately refuses to acknowledge his guilt he is allowed by the law to subject him to torture. The accused is not stretched on a rack, screws are not applied to his thumbs, his legs are not screwed in the boot until the bone is crushed, he is not forced to endure the deadly embrace of the "maiden,"—these and others were the modes of torture resorted to by the outside barbarian in the good old times. He is in China beaten with bamboos of different sizes. The contumacious criminal or the suspected prevaricator is thrown on the ground face downwards, an officer of justice sits on his shoulders and another takes charge of his feet, Midway between them the executioner is squatted, who administers the allotted number of blows on the thighs of the victim. The number ranges from thirty to three hundred. The skin is seldom broken, but the flesh of the unfortunate creature is pounded to a jelly and becomes a livid mass. The petty thief is beaten on the hand and the false witness is slapped on the mouth. Mr. R. A. Gundry, who writes about "Judicial torture in China" in the Fortnightly Review for March, says:

"If a woman is 'economical of the truth' mouth slapping is the usual corrective; a sort of flapper, like a shoe, being the instrument employed. Instances are said to occur where the woman retires from court with her face swollen to the size of a pumpkin; and the statement is not difficult of belief. A score or two applications of the implement might easily produce such a result."

There are other instruments of torture besides these bamboo rods. One is the Cangue, which is a kind of yoke fitted to the neck. It presses on the apple of the throat, and when applied for any length of time and in the most rigid way, it causes great pain. Another instrument analogous to the western boot, but made of wood, is used to press the ankle bones. There is an implement also for squeezing the fingers. There are other forms of torture prescribed by the law. It is said that the more severe of these are seldom used. Beating on the thighs with the bamboo stick is the ordinary form of torture. Instances are given in the article of the application of torture, which are horribly cruel and abominably unjust, but the reviewer says:

"We are concerned, however, in the theory and practice of judicial torture rather than with the noxious and out of the way statutes of Chinese law; and the cases which have been quoted will suffice to illustrate both the form torture commonly takes and the abuses to which it is liable. It would however be a great mistake to suppose that such scenes of cruelty as those described are being daily enacted throughout the length and breadth of China as it would be to take the Chinese literati at their own valuation as possessing laws of paternal leniency. The truth no doubt lies between the two extremes."

HOPE MOUNTAIN PASSES.

To the Editor:—Will you allow me a small space in your paper to correct Mr. Robert Stevenson in his letter to your paper of March 21st in connection with the British Columbia Southern. In the first place, the little lake 14½ miles from Hope has an elevation of over 3,000 feet (not 1,400 feet, as Mr. Stevenson writes); this elevation was taken by Dr. Dawson and again last summer by Mr. Stewart, C. E.

Again, Mr. Stevenson does not state that this elevation occurs between Hope and the 12 mile post (which is about 1,950 feet elevation) so that at the start this route is impassable for a railway. Mr. Stewart went all over the ground Mr. Stevenson mentions, and he found the Canon route equally impracticable, as at this end between Hope and the 12 mile post.

However, this does not shut Hope out of a railway, as Mr. Stewart found a splendid pass up the Coquahalla, 33 miles from Hope, with an elevation of about 3,000 feet, with a natural easy grade to Otter Flat and Princeton, about 70 miles from Hope, or to Otter Flat and Nicola.

Thanking you to publish this,

JAMES WARDLE.

Hope, B.C., March 24th, 1890.

WHERE IS THE COMOX CONSTABLE?

To the Editor:—The condition of society around the landing here is getting positively disgraceful. Our senior J. P., (by no means a temperance man) remarked lately that practices, one instance of which would be legally sufficient to close a licensed house, are of daily occurrence in both saloons. A few years ago one of these establishments was deprived of its license for a considerable time, but the scare seems to have passed off. Nor are these practicts confined to the saloons. We need another visit faom Judge Crease. Where is Mr. Anderson? MORALITY.

Comox, March 26th.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility* and *Wasting Diseases*, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

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mc21-eod-d-w.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Advice to Invalids—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, etc.

*** Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE—See "Lancet," December 31, 1864.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Caution—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

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We have just received a large consignment of all kinds of

CELEBRATED TEA,

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PORCELAIN, SATSUMA, CLOISANNE, BRONZE, IVORY, SANDALWOOD,

And Curios of every description imported by every steamer direct from China and Japan.

Hoping that you will honor us with your visit, we remain very respectfully yours,

HANG WO HING KEE,

Victoria, B. C. 31 Cormorant street. fy 25-12mo

NOTICE.

DURING MY TEMPORARY ABSENCE from the Province, Mr. H. E. Croasdaile holds my power of attorney, and will attend to the Canada Life Assurance and other business.

my9-1yr A. W. JONES.

DRY GOODS.

J. HUTCHESON AND CO.

Importing Retailers,

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VICTORIA.

The Westside

FIRST DELIVERY

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS TO Let. Apply 246 Simcoe St. m20-6t

FOR SALE

A six roomed two-story house and lot, 60 x 120. For particulars apply at 116 North Park street. mar28-1m

FOR SALE—A few tons of choice seed potatoes. Apply, D. H. Ross & Co. mc27-1w

FOR SALE.

TWO HORSES, ride or drive. Apply 50 Dallas Road.
mc26 A. VIDLER.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE and LOT—Eight-roomed house, almost new, hard finished and grained throughout, out houses, etc. Also lot 60x120, double frontage, Victoria West. For particulars apply 49 Quadra Street, City. m20-6t

FOR SALE.

CORDWOOD, and a quantity of Timber, within four miles of the city. Apply to M. MORRISSEY,
wm16-1 Cedar Hill Road.

A BARGAIN.

TO LEASE—For five years, for $1,000 (one thousand dollars) a good location for making brick, with 1,500 cords of wood, more or less, some cut.
m18 Apply "M," COLONIST.

A MODERN COTTAGE

IN JAMES BAY, FOR SALE.

Parlor, Dining room, four bedrooms and closets, kitchen, bath room and lavatory, woodsheds, etc. Parlor, dining room and hall finished in cherry. The house stands on two lots. Street sixty feet. Apply to Hall & Lowe, or real estate agents. mc12

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A FURNISHED ROOM FOR A SINGLE gentleman. Ten minutes walk from the post office. Apply P. O. Box 284. f7

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A comfortable two-story House with 11 rooms, bath, cellar and outhouses complete, with two full sized lots extending from Kane to Rae street. For further particulars apply to JACOB SEHL, Government st. n21

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dec17-tf

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—MILLERS OF—

China and Japan Rice,
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WE have been so rushed during the past week taking orders for Fashionable Clothing that we have not had time to make the announcement that we have received a further consignment of Goods, including the latest novelties in the market. Our unrivalled stock of Cloths is meeting with the warmest praise from all who have wanted Clothing. Everyone has been satisfied. Call and examine.

CAMPBELL & SIMPKINS,
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88 Government Street. Three Doors from Post Office.

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☞ First-class Coat Makers and Pant Makers wanted immediately.

March 20, 1890.

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—Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.—

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £255,000.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

Of the Bank of British North America, presented to the Proprietors at their Fifty-fourth yearly General Meeting, on Tuesday, March 4th, 1890.

The Court of Directors have pleasure in submitting the accompanying Balance Sheet to the 31st December last, showing, with £1,407 10s. 8d. brought forward from last account, the sum of £86,076 1s. 1d. as the available Profit for the year 1889. From this an amonnt of £5,000 has been carried to the Reserve Fund, making it £255,000, and £2,000 transferred to the "Officers' Pension Fund."

After deducting £35,000 for the Dividend paid in October last, there remains a Balance of £44,076 1s. 1d., out of which the Directors have now to report the declaration of a Dividend of 40s. per Share, payable, free of Income Tax, on the 3rd April next, making a distribution of 7½ per cent. for the year 1889, and leaving a Balance of £1,076 1s. 1d. to be carried forward.

The Dividend Warrants will be remitted to the Proprietors as usual.

LONDON, 22nd February, 1890.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.

Dr.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital.................. 26,000 Shares of £50 each fully paid					1,000,000	0	0
To Reserve Fund........					255,000	0	0
To Deposits and Current Accounts					2,261,378	9	11
To Notes in Circulation........					251,608	10	4
To Bills Payable and other Liabilities........					1,730,117	12	1
To Rebate Account........					13,809	0	6
To Liabilities on Endorsements....		£170,648	19	5			
To Profit and Loss Account—Balance brought forward from last year		41,407	10	8			
Dividend paid April, 1889........		40,000	0	0			
		£1,407	10	8			
Net profit for the year ending this date, after deducting all current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts....		84,668	10	5			
		86,076	1	1			
Deduct Dividend paid October, 1889........	£35,000						
Transferred to Reserve Fund........	5,000						
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund........	2,000						
		42,000	0	0			
Balance available for April dividend........					44,076	1	1
					£5,555,989	13	11

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash and Specie at Bankers' and in hand........	477,135	3	11			
By Cash at Call and Short Notice	770,475	8	11			
				1,247,610	12	10
By Investments........				68,547	18	11
By Bills Receivable, Loans on Security and other Accounts				4,156,065	10	1
By Bank Premises, &c., in London and at the Branches.....				83,765	12	1
				£5,555,989	13	11

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London, and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and find it to present a true statement of the Bank's affairs.

LONDON, 21st February, 1890. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

SOMERSET HOUSE,

61 and 63 Fort Street.

MRS. W. BICKFORD begs to inform her customers that she has added a full line of Millinery to her other business, and hopes by careful attention to the same to merit a share of public patronage. We will make our

FIRST SPRING SHOW

On Thursday, the 27th instant. A first-class English milliner, with six years experience, will take charge of this department. mc26

DR. LEWIS HALL,
DENTIST,
GRADUATE OF PHILA. DENTAL COLLEGE.

Special attention given to frail and diseased teeth. Gas and ether given for painless extraction of teeth.

CRAFT & NORRIS BLOCK, DOUGLAS ST.

Residence, No. 45 Second st., Work Estate. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. ap21

HOMŒOPATHIC REMOVAL.

DR. J. HALL WILL LEAVE HIS rooms on Pandora street on Monday, Dec. 2, for the new brick block, corner of Yates and Douglas, where he may be consulted at the usual hours, from 1 to 4 p. m., excepting Sundays and holidays. my17-tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

CORNELIUS J. SOULE,
ARCHITECT.
(Member Ontario Association Architects.)

OFFICE — Government street, next to Maynard's. fy28-1m

☞ BEFORE BUILDING, CALL ON
T. B. NORGATE,
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DRAWINGS FOR PATENT OFFICE.
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jan12

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—Wholesale and Retail—
WINE AND TEA MERCHANT
Yates street, Victoria, B. C. my4

J. & A. BOSKOWITZ,
WHARF STREET,
Highest Cash Prices Paid for
Furs and Deer Skins

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EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA,
PROF. GRANAT,
Musical Director.

Music furnished for Balls, Parties, Weddings, Entertainments, etc.
Apply to the Headquarters, at the London Harmony,
W. J. PHILLIPS,
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KELLER & BURRIS,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta, Drain Tile, Flower Pots, Vases, and other Earthenwares,
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dec7 VICTORIA, B. C.

THE CHAMPION
WEATHER STRIP
For excluding draughts from doors and windows. Sold and fitted up by
J. P. BURGESS, Carpenter,
10 BROUGHTON STREET. nov2

MRS. F. H. RAIFF,
(Late of El Paso, Tex.)
PROFESSIONAL MANICURE,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., (Front Parlor.)
HOURS: { Ladies, 2 to 7 p. m. Gentlemen, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
jan29

FURS. ROBES.

Bear, Lynx, Mountain Goat Marmozet, Buffalo Robes, and Robes of all kinds and descriptions to be seen at
KIRSCHBERG & LANDSBERG'S,
57 JOHNSON STREET,
Headquarters for Indian Curios
GUNS AND AMMUNITION.
dec7-1yr

NOTICE TO
Contractors and Others

Just arrived per Bark Archer a large Stock of
PLATE GLASS!
Which we are now prepared to supply at low rates.
Colored Glass, &c., Kept in Stock
J. W. MELLOR & CO.,
m25-1m Painters and Glaziers, 65 Fort St.

G. A. McTAVISH
Has at his store on Park Road,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Pansy Seed of the very best strain procurable; personally selected while in Scotland from the stock of the largest Prize Winner in Great Britain.
Special Prizes will be offered at the Fall Exhibition of the B.C. Agricultural Society, for the best flowers raised from this seed.
STORE AND NURSERY,
PARK ROAD, VICTORIA.
nov21-6mo

VICTORIA NURSERY
AND SEED ESTABLISHMENT.
P. T. JOHNSTON & CO.,
Successors to Mitchell & Johnston,
Wil have for sale during the coming season a large and varied assortment of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,
Evergreens, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs,
And other nursery stock of all descriptions, suitable to the climate, including many novelties from Japan, at prices far lower than they can be imported from Canada or the east.
☞ Clover and grass seeds and all other seeds at greatly reduced prices.
For further particulars see our price catalogues, which will be forwarded post free on application. oc5
SEED STORE. NURSERY.
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Manufacturer of
FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, Importer of
Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleum, Crockery, Lamps,
GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, PLATEDWARE,
The Trade Supplied on Liberal Terms.
Also just received a fine selection of
Bisque and Parian Marble Statuary
And an endless variety of Vases and House Decorations.
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REMOVAL.
JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue. feb20tf

REMOVAL.
The undersigned have removed from Yates street to
96 JOHNSON STREET,
During the erection of their New premises.
mc25 COLBERT & WARNER.

DUNRAVEN RANCH

A Story of American Frontier Life.

By Capt. CHARLES KING, U. S. A.,

Author of "The Colonel's Daughter," "From the Ranks," "The Deserter," Etc.

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CHAPTER XI.

RIDING eastward just before noon, somewhat comforted in conscience because of his self denial of the morning, Ned Perry scanned the distant prairie in search of the hunt. It was nearly luncheon time, and he expected to find the party making its way to the little stream whither the baskets, boxes and hampers had been dispatched by wagon some hours before; but when he sighted the quartermaster driving homeward in his buggy he learned from that bulky veteran that rabbit after rabbit had been run, and that the whole party had finally decided to give dogs and horses a cool drink down in the Monee valley before starting northward across the prairie.

"They must be getting down into the valley two or three miles east of the ranch just about now, and will go due north from there, unless they stir up more game along the Monee. If I were you," said the quartermaster, "I'd ride over to the lunch stand. You won't get there much before the crowd.'

Perry thanked him for the information, but, so far from accepting his advice, the young officer turned his horse's head in the direction of Dunraven, and was speedily riding thither with an alacrity that he himself could hardly explain.

In his brief talk with the colonel after parade on the previous evening Perry had told him what he could of the characteristics of Messrs. Maitland and Ewen. The odd letter which had been sent by them had given the commanding officer cause for much thought, and he was desirous, evidently, of gathering from Perry's observations as complete an idea as was possible of their life and surroundings. And still Perry had found it impossible to volunteer any description of Miss Maitland; he could not bear to speak of her until—until he knew more of the doctor's purpose in his visits to the ranch. He had been detained by his commander just long enough to make it necessary for him to go direct to the Spragues' without leaving his helmet and saber at home. They were waiting dinner for him as it was, but Mrs. Belknap took no note of that circumstance; what she saw was that he had avoided even passing within hail of her piazza both before and after parade.

Now, though conscious of no intention of avoidance, Perry rode forth to the meeting of this day with some little misgiving. In the first place, he knew that he must strive to make his peace with this slighted lady; and yet, in view of all he had seen and heard in the past forty-eight hours, how utterly dwarfed had that affair—his laughing flirtation with Mrs. Belknap—become! Had any one told him his attentions to her and her marked preference for his society were matters that people were beginning to talk of—some with sly enjoyment, others with genuine regret—he would have been grateful for the information, instead of resentful, as, with most men, would be the case ninety-nine times out of a hundred. But he knew nothing of this, and had too little experience to suspect the comments in circulation. She was most interesting—up to the day before yesterday; he loved to ride or dance with her; he enjoyed a chat with her more than he could tell. A most sympathetic and attentive listener was Mrs. Belknap, and her voice was low and sweet and full of subtly caressing tones. She had made him talk to her by the hour of his home, his hopes and ambitions, his profession and his prospects, and had held him in a silken bondage that he had no desire to escape.

And yet, as he rode out on the breezy plain this brilliant day, he found all thought of her distasteful, and his eyes, far from searching for the flutter of her trim habit in the distant riding party, would go a-roaming over the intervening shades and shallows down in the Monee valley and seek the bare, brown walls of Dunraven far across the stream. It was odd indeed that he should have sought this, the longest way round, on his ride in quest of his companions from the fort.

Once again he looked at the isolated clump of buildings from his post of observation on the bluff; once again he saw across the stream and through the trees the barbed barrier that had caused both him and his men such laceration of flesh and temper; once again he saw the shallow valley winding away to the southeast, decked with its scrubby fringe work of cottonwood and willow; but this time, three miles away, its accustomed solitude was broken by groups of riders and darting black specks of dogs, all moving northward once more and already breasting the slopes. He should have turned away eastward and ridden across country to join them, but down here in the valley, only a short distance away, absorbed in watching the hunting party, sat Mr. Ewen on a pawing and excited bay. Whatever coolness his rider might feel at this discovery, it was not shared by Nolan; he pricked up his ears and hailed his fellow quadruped with cordial and unaffected pleasure, a neigh that the English bred horse was so utterly uninsular as to whirl about and answer with corresponding warmth. Ewen caught at his heavy Derby and jerked it off his bullet head with an air of mingled embarrassment and civility, replacing it with similarly spasmodic haste. Perry coolly, but with a certain easy grace, raised his forage cap in response to the salutation, and then, seeing the manager still looking at him as though he wanted to say something and did not know how to begin, gave Nolan his head and rode down to short hailing distance.

"We meet on neutral ground out here, Mr. Ewen. I suppose your exclusive employer over yonder can hardly prohibit your answering civil inquiries after his health?" And, though he meant to be distant, Perry found himself smiling at the oddity of the situation.

"Do you know, I was just thinking about you," answered Ewen, "and wondering whether you were with that party down yonder? The old gentleman is better, thanks. He had two pretty bad nights, but is coming around slowly."

"And Miss Maitland—how is she?"

"Rather seedy. She has had a good deal of care and vexation of late, I fancy, and this is no place for a young girl, anyhow."

"Well, you have some appreciation of the true character of Dunraven as a residence, after all!" answerry Perry. "Now, if you can give me any good reason why she should live in this utterly out-of-the-way place, you will lift a weight from my mind."

"Oh, they don't live here, you know," spoke Ewen, hurriedly. "She comes here only when her father does. It is her own doing. She goes with him everywhere, and will not leave him She's all he has, don't you know?"

"I don't know anything about it. You Dunraven people seem averse to any expression of interest or courtesy from your fellowmen, but I'm free to say I should like to know what on earth there is in American cavalrymen to make them such objects of aversion to your master; and I would be glad to know how it is such a girl as that is dragged into such a hole as yonder."

Ewen sat in silence a moment, studying the young fellow's face.

"You deserve a better welcome there," he presently answered, "and I don't know that I can do better than to tell you the truth—what I know of it. And let me tell you that if the old man knew of my speaking of it to any one, I'd lose the most lucrative but least attractive place I ever had. Do you see?"

"Then perhaps you had better not tell me. I do not care to pry into secrets."

"Oh, this is no secret. It was that that drove him here; everybody knew it in England You were mighty shabbily treated at the ranch, and you requited it by preventing what would have been a bloody row, and by lending us a helping hand. Even the old man recognizes that; and I think he'd be glad to say so to you, and see you, if you were not just what you are—a cavalry officer."

"Why, what on earth can we have done? If any of our cloth have wronged Mr. Maitland in any way, it is our right to know it and take it up.'

"It wasn't your cloth, old fellow." said Ewen, thawing visibly, "but it was the cavalry all the same that broke his heart and his pride, and made his life the wreck it is, and drove him from his home, shunning the sight of his fellow men, all these years—exiling her, too, in the prime of her young life Mr. Perry, there are only three or four of us at Dunraven who know the story, but we have only sympathy and pity—no blame—for him, though he is the hardest master I ever served."

"How did it happen?" asked Perry.

"All through his son. There had been more of them, but there was only the one—Archie—when the Lancers were ordered to South Africa. He was a youngster, only 17, they tell me, and he had just been gazetted to his cornetcy. The old man was all wrapped up in him, for of the three boys the eldest had died only the month before the regiment was ordered on foreign service and the second had been killed in India. Both these two who were gone had made themselves famous among their comrades by their fearlessness and high character, and the old man, of course, could not ask Archie to quit the service just when orders for dangerous duty came. The boy went to the Cape with his corps, and got into the thick of the Zulu war just at the time of the massacre of the Twenty-fourth at Isandlwhana and the fight at Rorke's Drift. I was at home then, and all England was quivering with grief over such needless sacrifice as was made of that regiment, and all ready to fall down and worship such fellows as Chard and Bromhead, who made the superb fight almost at the same time.

"They say old Maitland wanted to go himself, as volunteer or something, with Lord Chelmsford, but it couldn't be done. His father had fought at Alma and Inkerman, and his grandfather had led the Guards at Waterloo. The whole tribe were soldiers, you know; and now Archie was with the Lancers in Zululand, and the Lancers were going to wipe out the disasters of the first fights of the campaign, and Archie was to uphold the grand old fighting name and come home covered with glory. He was the heir now, and Miss Gladys was but a little girl. I have heard it all from Mrs. Cowan; she was their housekeeper in those days, and a sort of companion, too, to Mrs. Maitland, who was very delicate. The old man was very fiery and proud and full of fierce denunciation of everything that had gone wrong in the campaign; and he offended some people by the way he condemned some officer who was a friend of theirs, and there were others who thought he talked too much; but he fairly boiled over when the news came of how the prince imperial had been abandoned by his escort, and that a British officer and a dozen men had run two miles at top speed from a beggarly little squad of niggers before they dared look round to see what had become of their prince, whom they had left to fight the gang alone. That was old Maitland's text for a month. If any son of his had ever been of that party he would disown, disgrace, deny him, forbid him his sight, cut him off forever. And right in the midst of it all—a judgment, some people said—there came the awful news that Cornet Maitland of the Lancers was to be court martialed for misbehavior in face of the enemy.

"Of course the old man only raged at first; said it couldn't be true; 'twas all some foul invention or ridiculous blunder; but he ran up to London and saw somebody at the Horse Guards—that's our war office, you know—and came back looking a century older and simply crushed to earth. Mrs. Cowan says they showed him the official report of a general officer who was called upon to explain why he had not sent certain troops to the relief of an advanced and threatened post, and he replied that he had sent the order by Cornet Maitland, of the Lancers; had given him an escort of a dozen men and strict injunctions to push through by night, at all hazards, though the way was beset with Zulus, and that he neither went through nor returned, but was found hiding at a kraal two days after, only twenty miles away. The escort returned, and after much cross-examination had told the story, separately and collectively, that the young officer had become utterly unnerved towards midnight by the reports from scouting parties and others; had declared to them that it was simply madness to attempt to push through; they would be massacred to a man; and, though they announced that they were stanch and ready, he refused, and ordered them to bivouac where they were for the night, and in the morning he had disappeared. They declared they supposed he had gone back to camp, and after waiting a day they returned, reporting him lost.

"When found at the kraal he was delirious with fever, or pretended to be, said the general, and he was brought in under arrest and the trial was to proceed. I don't know how it turned out. He was not court martialed, but permitted to return to England. It was said he told a very different story; that he had begged the brigade major who detailed the escort to let him have half a dozen of his own Lancers instead of the pack of irregulars they gave him: he did not trust them, and feared they would abandon him as they had the prince; but the staff officer said the order couldn't be changed—these men knew the country and all that sort of thing, you know; and there was one fellow in the Lancers who stuck to it that he believed Maitland had tried his best to get through alone. But 'twas all useless; somebody had to be held responsible, and the failure was all heaped on him.

"Meantime, there had been fury at home; old Maitland had written casting him off, repudiating—cursing him for all I know—and the next thing there came a messenger from the captain of his ship at Southampton. They brought his watch, his ring, his sword and portmanteaus, and a letter which was written on receipt of that his father sent him—a long letter, that the old man never read to any living soul, but broods over to this day. The young fellow bade them all good-by; he would not live to disgrace them further, if that was what was thought of him at home, and leaped overboard from the steamer the night after she weighed anchor—no one aboard could tell just when, but he was writing in his state room as she cleared the harbor, and the steward saw him undressing at 9 o'clock. In the morning everything about his belongings was found in perfect order—his letter to the captain of the ship, the portmanteaus, watch, ring, clothing, etc., just as he described in that letter—and he was no more seen. It was the conviction of all that he must have leaped overboard in the darkness when far out at sea.

"Then Mrs. Maitland bowed her head and never lifted it again. Then, all alone, and fiercely rejecting anything like sympathy, old Maitland took to travel—came here to America, wandered around the world, shunning men as he would these prairie wolves; and when he had to go to England he would see no one but the attorneys and solicitors with whom he had business. Here at Dunraven he is more content than anywhere, because he is farther from the world. Here Gladys is queen: 'twas she who named it, two years ago, for her mother was a connection of the earl's. But Maitland even here hates to have his name mentioned; and that is why I say he refers all business to me and keeps himself out of everything. Do you see what a weight he carries?"

Mr. Ewen had grown red with the intensity and rapidity of his talk. He removed his hat and mopped his face and brow with a big silk handkerchief, and then glanced again at Perry, who had listened with absorbed interest and who was now silently thinking it over, looking curiously at Ewen the while.

"Have I bored you half to death?" asked the Englishman, somewhat ruefully. "I never told that story before, but it has been smoldering for years."

"Bored? No! I never was more interested in my life. I was thinking what a different sort of fellow you were from the man I met out yonder the other day. Did they never do anything to clear the matter up? In our country it never would have been allowed to rest there."

"It was too far gone; and when the boy killed himself the thing was used by all the government papers—you'd call them 'administration organs' —as a confession of judgment. When the Lancers came home there was some talk, but it was soon hushed. Maitland had shut up the old place by that time and gone no one knew where, but I read it in one of the London papers—Truth, I think—a story that two of the irregulars had quarreled with their fellows and after the war was over told a tale that made a sensation in Cape Colony. They said that the young officer was a maligned man; that up to midnight he had pushed on, but every scout and patrol they met warned them that thousands of Zulus were ahead, and that it was madness to try. The men began whispering among themselves, and begged the sergeant to attempt to dissuade the Lancer officer; and he did, and they all began to talk, but he refused to listen.

"At last they halted at a little stream and flatly refused to go a step further. He ordered, begged and implored. He promised heavy reward to any one of their number who would come and show him the way. Then they heard the night cries or signals of some war parties across the fields, and the sergeant and most of the men put spurs to their horses; the others followed, and they rode back five miles until they were within our patrolled lines; then they bivouacked, supposing, of course, the Lancer had followed them. But he hadn't: he never joined them all next day, and likely as not he had done his best to get through that strange country by night alone, and had tried to carry his dispatches to the detachment. They knew they must tell a straight story or be severely punished. They were twelve against one when it came to evidence, as the sergeant pointed out, and so they agreed on the one that sent him to Coventry.

"Some of the Lancer officers got hold of this and swore they believed it true; but meantime the government had had the devil's own time in tiding his lordship the general over the numerous blunders he had made in the campaign, and the Lancers were summarily ordered off elsewhere. There was no one left to take up poor Archie's cause at home, and the thing died out."

"By the Lord Harry, Mr. Ewen, it wouldn't die out here! We Yankees would resurrect such a thing if it were old as a mummy."

"Sometimes I think old Maitland would be glad of the chance to do it, even broken as he is; sometimes, Mrs. Cowan says, he walks the floor all night and holds Archie's last letter in his hands. She thinks he charges himself with having driven the boy to suicide."

"Does Miss Maitland never revisit the old home?" asked Perry, after a moment's thought.

"She goes with her father—everywhere. He is never here more than twice a year, and seldom for more than six weeks at a time. Were it not for her, he would settle down here, I believe. He went to Cape Colony and tried to find the men who gave out that story, but one of them was dead and the other had utterly disappeared. There were still six survivors of that escort, the sergeant among them, and he was a man of some position and property. They stuck to the original story, and said the two men who had started the sensation were mere blackmailing vagrants. Maitland advertised everywhere for the missing man, but to no purpose. I think he and Miss Gladys have finally abandoned all hope of ever righting Archie's name. She was only a child when it all happened, but she worshiped him, and never for an instant has believed the story of his having funked. She's out here riding somewhere this morning, by the way."

"Who! Miss Maitland?" exclaimed Perry, with a sudden start and a flash of eager light in his blue eyes.

Ewen smiled quietly as he answered, "Yes. She needed exercise and wanted to come down to the gate and meet Dr. Quin. She went on up the valley, and I wonder she is not back."

The bright light faded quickly as it came; the glad blue eyes clouded heavily. Ewen looked at the young soldier, surprise in his florid face; surprise that quickly deepened into concern, for Perry turned suddenly away, as though looking for his comrades of the hunt.

"I think they're coming now," said the manager, peering up the valley under the shading willows. "Yes. Won't you stop a bit?"

"Not now," was the hurried reply. "Thank you for that story; it has given me a lot to think about. I'll see you again." The last words were almost shouted back, for, urged by sudden dig of the spur, Nolan indignantly lashed his heels, then rushed in wrathful gallop towards the eastern bluffs. It was no willful pang his rider had inflicted on his pet and comrade; it was only the involuntary transmission of the shock to his own young heart—a cruel, jealous stab, that came with those thoughtless words, "She wanted to come down to the gate and meet Dr. Quin, and went on up the valley." He would not even look back and see her riding by that man's side.

CHAPTER XII.

TO USE the expression of Mr. Dana, "Ned Perry seemed off his feed" for a day or two. The hunt had been pronounced a big success, despite the fact of Perry's defection—he had not even joined them at luncheon—and it was agreed that it should be repeated the first bright day after muster. That ceremony came off on Monday with due pomp and formality and much rigidity of inspection on the part of the post commander. It was watched with interest by the ladies, and Mrs. Belknap even proposed that when the barracks and kitchens were being visited they should go along. Dana had been her devotee ever since the day of the hunt, and announced his willingness to carry her suggestion to the colonel, but Belknap declined. She wanted a few words with Perry, and did not know how to effect her purpose. When he stopped and spoke to her after parade on Saturday evening and would have made peace, she thought to complete her apparent conquest by a show of womanly displeasure at his conduct, and an assurance that, thanks to Mr. Dana, the day had been delightful and his failure to accompany her had been of no consequence at all. The utterly unexpected way in which he took it was simply a "stunner" to the little lady.

So far from being piqued and jealous and huffy, as she expected, Mr. Perry justified the oft expressed opinion of her sisterhood to the effect that "men were simply past all comprehension" by brightening up instantly and expressing such relief at her information that for a moment she was too dazed to speak. By that time he had pleasantly said good night and vanished; nor had he been near her since, except to bow and look pleased when she walked by with Dana. She never thought of him as an actor before, but this, said Mrs. Belknap to herself, looks like consummate acting. Had she known of or even suspected the existence of a woman who had interposed and cast her into the shade the explanation would have occurred to her at once; but that there was a goddess in the shape of Gladys Maitland within a day's ride of Rossiter she never dreamed for an instant. Believing that no other woman could have unseated her, Mrs. Belknap simply could not account for such utter, such unutterable, complacency on the part of her lately favored admirer in his virtual dismissal. All Sunday and Monday she looked for signs of sulking or surrender, but looked in vain.

Perry seemed unusually grave and silent, was Parke's report of the situation; but whatever comfort she might have derived from that knowledge was utterly destroyed by the way he brightened up and looked pleased whenever they chanced to meet. Monday evening he stopped to speak with her on the walk, holding out his hand and fairly beaming upon her; she icily received these demonstrations, but failed to chill them or him. Then she essayed to make him suffer the pangs of the jilted by clinging to Dana's arm and smiling up in Dana's face, and then she suddenly started: "Oh, Mr. Dana! How could I have been so thoughtless—and this is your wounded side!" Dana protested that her slight weight was soothing balm, not additional pain, and Perry promptly asseverated that if he were Dana he would beg her not to quit his arm, and her eyes looked scorn at him as she said, "How can you know anything about it, Mr. Perry? You've never been in action or got a scratch, while Mr. Dana"—and now the dark eyes spoke volumes as they looked up into those of her escort—"Mr. Dana is one of the heroes of the fighting days of the regiment." Even that failed to crush him, while it had the effect of making Dana feel mawkish and absurd. Perry frankly responded that he only wondered the women ever could find time to show any civility whatever to fellows like him, when there were so many who "had records." She was completely at a loss to fathom him, and when tattoo came on Monday night, and they were all discussing the project of a run with the hounds for the coming morrow—a May day celebration on new principles—Mrs. Belknap resolved upon a change of tactics.

Dana was officer of the guard and over at the guard house, but nearly all the other officers were chatting about the veranda and the gate of the colonel's quarters. Thither had Capt. Belknap escorted his pretty wife, and she was, as usual, the center of an interested group. Perry came strolling along after reporting the result of tattoo roll call to the adjutant, and Capt. Stryker called to him and asked some question about the men on stable guard. The orders of the colonel with regard to watching the movements of the men after the night roll call were being closely observed, and when the trumpets sounded "taps," a few moments later, several of the troop commanders walked away together, and this left a smaller party. It was just at this juncture that Mrs. Belknap's sweet voice was heard addressing the commanding officer:

"Oh, colonel! Ever since Thursday I have been telling Capt. Belknap about those lovely albums of yours; and he is so anxious to see them. Could he have a look at them to-night?"

"Why, certainly," exclaimed the colonel, all heartiness and pleasure. "Come right in, Belknap, come in—any of you—all of you—where it's good and light." And he hospitably held open the screen door. Perry had seen the albums a dozen times, but he was for going in with the others, when he felt a little hand pressure on his arm, and Mrs. Belknap's great dark eyes were gazing up into his with mournful, incredulous appeal.

"Don't you know I want to see you?" she murmured so that only he could hear. "Wait!"

And, much bewildered, Mr. Perry waited.

She stood where she could look through the screen door in the parlor beyond, watching furtively until the party were grouped under the hanging lamps and absorbed in looking over one another's shoulders at the famous albums; then, beckoning to him to follow, she flitted, like some eerie sprite, on tiptoe to the southern end of the veranda, where clustering vines hid her from view from the walk along the parade. Perry began to feel queer, as he afterwards expressed it, but he stalked along after her, declining to modulate the thunder of his heavy heels upon the resounding gallery. She put her finger to her lips, and, after a nervous glance around, looked at him warningly, beseechingly.

"What on earth's the matter?" was all the perplexed and callow youth could find to say, and in a tone so utterly devoid of romance, sentiment, tenderness —anything she wanted to hear—that in all her experience—and she had had not a little—pretty, bewitching little Mrs. Belknap could recall nothing so humiliating.

"How can you be so unkind to me?" at last she whispered, in the tragic tremolo she well knew to be effective; it had done execution over and again. But big, handsome Ned Perry looked only like one in a maze; then he bent over her in genuine concern:

"Why, Mrs. Belknap! What has happened? What has gone wrong? What do you mean by unkindness?"

She faced him, indignantly now: "Is it possible you profess not to know?"

"By all that's holy, Mrs. Belknap, I haven't an idea of what you mean to charge me with. Tell me, and I'll make every amend I know how."

He was bending over her in genuine distress and trouble; he had no thought but to assure her of his innocence of any conscious wrong. She was leaning upon the balcony rail, and he rested one strong hand upon the post at the shaded corner, above her head, as he bowed his own to catch her reply.

For a moment she turned her face away, her bosom heaving, her little hands clasping nervously, the picture of wronged and sorrowing womanhood. His blunt, ragged honesty was something she had never yet had to deal with. This indeed was "game worth the candle," but something of a higher order than the threadbare flirtations she had found so palatable heretofore. She had expected him to be revealed by this time as the admirer who had only been playing a part in his apparent acceptance of the situation of the last two days; she expected to be accused of coquetting with Dana, of neglect, coldness, insult towards himself; and this she would have welcomed; it would have shown him still a victim in her toils, a mouse she might toy and play with indefinitely before bestowing the final coup de grace. But instead of it, or anything like it, here stood the tall, handsome young fellow, utterly ignoring the possibility of her having wronged him, and only begging to be told how he had affronted her, that he might make immediate amends. It was simply exasperating. She turned suddenly upon him, hiding her face in her hands, almost sobbing:

"And I thought we were such—such friends!"

Even that suggestive tentative did not lay him prostrate. Fancy the utter inadequacy of his response:

"Why, so did I!" This was too much. Down came the hands, and were laid in frantic appeal upon his breast. He did not bar the way; she could have slipped from the corner without difficulty, but the other method was more dramatic.

"Let me go, Mr. Perry," she pleaded. "I—I might have known; I might have known." The accents were stifled, heart rending.

"Don't go yet, Mrs. Belknap; don't go without telling me what—what I've done." And poor Ned imploringly seized the little hands in both his and held them tight. "Please tell me," he pleaded.

"No, no! You would not understand; you do not see what I have to bear. Let me go, I beg, please; I cannot stay." And her great dark eyes, swimming in tears, were raised to his face, while with faint—very faint—struggles she strove to pull her hands away, relenting in her purpose to go the moment she felt that he was relaxing the hold in which they were clasped, but suddenly wrenching them from his breast and darting from his side, leaving Perry in much bewilderment to face about and confront the doctor.

A little opening had been left in the railing at the south end of the veranda—the same through which the post surgeon had passed the night Mrs. Lawrence had shown to Perry the answering signal light; it was the doctor's "short cut" between the colonel's quarters and his own side door, and soft, unbetraying turf lay there between. Absorbed in her melodrama, Mrs. Belknap had failed to note the coming of the intruder; absorbed in his own stupefaction and his fair partner's apparent depth of woe, Ned Perry heard nothing but her soft words and softer sighs, until a deep voice at his shoulder—a voice whose accent betrayed no apology—gave utterance to this uncompromising sentiment:

"Mrs. Belknap, this is the thirtieth—not the first—of April."

"And what has that to do with your sudden appearance, Dr. Quin?" answered the lady, with smiling lips but flashing eyes. She rallied from the shock of sudden volley like the veteran she was, and took the brunt of the fight on her own white, gleaming shoulders, needing no aid from the young fellow who stood there, flushed, annoyed, yet too perturbed to say a word even had there been a chance to get in one edgewise. Blunt as he was, he could not but realize the awkwardness of the situation. And to be so misjudged by such a man as Dr. Quin! All this was flashing through his mind as the doctor answered:

"Nothing with my appearance, Mrs. Belknap; it was yours I remarked upon. You seemed to think it All Fools' day."

"Far from it, doctor, when I thought you miles away."

"Well, well, Mrs. Belknap," said Quin, shrugging his broad shoulders and laughing at her undaunted pluck, "I've known you fifteen years, and never have found you at a loss for a sharp retort."

"In all the years you have known me, doctor, as child, as maid, as woman, you are the only man in the array who ever put me on the defensive. I see clearly that you would taunt me because of this interview with Mr. Perry. Honi soit qui mal y pense, Dr. Quin! You are the last man in this garrison—cavalry and all—who can afford to stones."

"Whew-w-w!" whistled the doctor. "What a little spitfire you always were, to be sure! Mr. Perry," said he, turning suddenly on the young officer, "let me at once apologize for a very misleading observation. When I spoke of having known Mrs. Belknap fifteen years she instantly thought I meant to make her out very much older than she is; and hence these recriminations. She always objected to me because I used to tease her when she was in her first long dresses—the prettiest girl at Fort Leavenworth—and she's never gotten over it. But her father and I were good friends, and I should like to be an honest one to his daughter. Good night to you both."

"One moment, Dr. Quin," said Perry, springing forward. "You have seen fit to make comments and insinuations that have annoyed Mrs. Belknap at a time when she was under my escort"——

"Oh, Mr. Perry, no! no!" exclaimed Mrs. Belknap, laying her hand on his arm. "Not a word of that kind, I implore! Hush! here comes my husband."

"Ah, Belknap," said the doctor blandly, as the big captain came hurriedly forth with searching glance along the dark gallery, "here you find me, as usual, trying to be devoted to Mrs. B. whenever I can get you out of the way Why the jeuce can't you stay?"

"Oh, it's you, is it, doctor?" answered the captain in tones of evident relief "It is far too chilly for this young woman to be sitting here without a wrap, is it not? Come inside, Dolly Come, doctor. Halloo! what's that?"

A cavalry trumpeter came springing through the gate and up on the veranda

"Is Capt. Stryker here?" he panted.

"No. What's the matter?" demanded Perry.

"Trouble at the stables, sir. Sergt Gwynne's assaulted again."

Perry sprang from the veranda and went tearing across the dark level of the parade as fast as active legs could carry him, leaving the doctor far behind. As he passed the company quarters he noted that several men were leaping from their broad galleries, some just pulling on a blouse, others in their shirt sleeves, but all hastening towards the stables, where dim lights could be seen flitting about like will-o'-the-wisps One of these troopers came bounding to his side and would have passed him in the race. He recognized the athletic form even in the darkness and hailed him:

"That you, Sergt. Leary? What's gone wrong?"

"It's thim blackguards from below sir. Who else could it be?"

"Those people at the ranch?"

"The very ones, sir. No one else would harm Sergt Gwynne. Sure we ought to have wound 'em up the one night we had a chance, sir."

Breathless, almost, they reached the stables. The horses were all snorting and plunging about in their stalls, showing every indication of excitement and alarm. From the stables of the adjoining companies other men had come with lanterns, and a group of perhaps half a dozen troopers was gathered about the form of a cavalry sergeant who was seated, limp and exhausted, at the western doorway. One soldier was bathing his face with a sponge; the first sergeant of the troop was bending over and trying to feel the pulse.

"Stand back, you men!" he said, authoritatively, as he caught sight of the lieutenant's shoulder straps. "Leave a lantern here. Now, Gwynne, here's Lieut. Perry Can you tell him who it was?"

Gwynne feebly strove to rise, but Perry checked him.

"Sit down! The docter is coming; don't attempt to move," panted the young officer. "Tell me what you know about it, Sergt. Hosmer."

"Nothing but this, sir. I was in the office when Trumpeter Petersen ran in and said they were killing Sergt. Gwynne. I sent him for the captain and grabbed my revolver and ran here as hard as I could. He was lying just outside the door when I got here, and not another soul in sight. Sergt. Ross, of F troop and Sergt. Fagan, of B, came with their lanterns from the stables next door; but they had not even heard the trouble."

"Where was the stable guard?"

"Inside, sir, and he's there now. He heard the scuffle, he says, and ran to give the alarm and to protect the sergeant, but the men scattered when he came, and he saw none of them."

"Tell him to come here. Let some of these men go in and quiet the horses. The captain will be here in a minute, and he will want to see that stableman. Who is it?'

'Kelly, sir."

By this time Dr. Quin came lumbering heavily up the slope to the stable door His manner was very quiet and very grave as he bent over the injured man and carefully studied his face by the light of the sergeant's lamp. The doctor spoke gently:

"You know me, sergeant?—Dr. Quin. Can you tell me what struck you? Are you hurt elsewhere than in the head?"

Gwynne made no reply for a moment, then faintly answered:

'Stunned, mainly, and one or two kicks after I was knocked down."

Then came a deeper voice, quiet but authoritative, and the group that had begun to close in again about the doctor and his patient fell back as Capt. Stryker strode into their midst.

'Sergt. Hosmer, send all these men of the troop back to their quarters at once, and permit no more to come out. Is he much hurt, doctor?"

'Somewhat stunned, he says. I've made no examination yet."

(To be Continued.)

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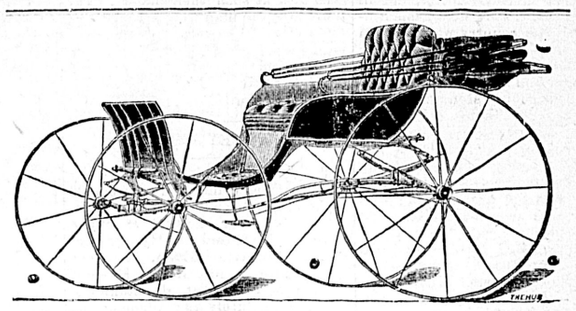

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JUDGE DAVIS' LUCK.

He Traded an Old Horse for a Million Dollars.

The Famous Lexington Mine.

Extraordinary Luck Through a Trade With a Broken Down and Disheartened Miner.

A large share of the big fortune of Judge John J. Davis, the richest man in Montana, who died recently in Butte, will come to New York heirs. Judge Davis left an estate of more than $7,000,000 and about a third of this will go to his brother, Erwin Davis, and his nephew, Henry A. Root, both lawyers of this city. Judge Davis' career in Montana was one of fabulous good fortune. He went there in 1864 when the territory was as much a wilderness as was California in '49. There was a mining excitement there that year similar to the California craze fifteen years before. Judge Davis previously lived in Iowa. He was a Democrat, and in the dark days of 1864 he became convinced that the country was in a bad way. So he pulled up stakes, packed all his available possessions in two or three carts, and started off over the plains towards the Montana mines. When he reached the camps he sold the goods for four times what they had cost him, and he then had a fair capital to start on. Finally, when he had disposed of all but a half-broken-down horse, a miner came along who was "down on his luck." He made Davis this proposition: "Say, stranger, I'm going back east. I've got a claim back here that I can't afford to work any longer: but I believe anybody with a little money would make a good thing out of it. I've got to give it up and walk back east. But the walking is not good, and if you will trade that white horse of yours I'll make over the claim to you."

Davis investigated a little and closed the bargain. He spent his available capital in developing the mine, and it became the famous Lexington, one of the richest of that region. Mr. Davis took a fortune from it yearly for twenty years, and five years ago he sold it to Baring Bros., of London, acting for a French syndicate, for $1,000,000 in cash and 25 per cent of the stock. Since then the mine has paid $1,600,000 in dividends. During the past fifteen years Mr. Davis greatly increased his interests in the mining resources of Montana and he was wonderfully fortunate. A year ago he sold to the Butte Mining Company, of Boston, for $750,000 in cash and $250,000 in stock, a mining company which cost him a compartively trifling sum. He remarked to one of his friends in New York when on a visit here last year that if he could live ten or twelve years longer he thought he should be worth some money. He owned the Butte National bank and a large share of the Helena National bank. Judge Davis was one of the foremost men of Montana, but was never in public life. He was one of the most energetic of the determined body of early settlers who stamped out crime and tamed the outlaws of Montana. The vigilance committee, of which he was a member, made the mining camps of Montana far safer from the depredations of thieves and blacklegs than are the streets of New York or any other big city. From his connection with this primitive engine of justice came his title of "the judge."

About a year ago Judge Davis' health began to fail. He planned to go to Europe this spring, but he went further west instead. He was caught in a snow blockade, and was finally taken to a hotel in Tacoma, where he was ill for some time. He died of paralysis of the brain.

Lawyer Erwin Davis, of 121 Madison avenue, is about 60 years old—ten years his brother's junior. Lawyer Davis is already a wealthy man, and has retired from business. He was formerly president of the Richmond & Allegheny Railroad Company.

Henry A. Root is a practicing lawyer of 10 Wall street. He is a son of Sumner Root, of Connecticut, and is scarcely of middle age.

THE BENWELL MURDER.

Another Link Added to the Chain of Evidence.

WOODSTOCK, March 17.—Considerable interest is still taken in the Benwell tragedy, and to-day another very important link was added by Detective Murray. For some days Mr. Murray has been looking for a witness to strengthen the evidence with respect to the arrival of Benwell and Burchell at Eastwood. The witness has been found, Miss Lockhart, a young lady living at Woodstock. This afternoon Detective Murray accompanied her to the Princeton cemetery. The body of young Benwell was exhumed, and Miss Lockhart was asked to view the face. She at once recognized it. Her story briefly told is that on the 17th of February she was riding on the train running from Hamilton to Woodstock. Sitting almost directly ahead of her were two young men, whom she noticed very particularly an account of their being very English. They got off at Eastwood and went at a rapid pace toward the second concession. She recognized Benwell as one of these men. She had no hesitation in her identification. This is regarded by Detective Murray as a very important piece of evidence. The body had been embalmed and was astonishingly well preserved, showing hardly any perceptible from its appearance at its interment. Miss Lockhart will visit the jail this morning with the object of identifying Burchell. If she does, the evidence will be very complete.

Mr. Burchell seems to take matters lightly and shows no signs of breaking up, although a slight change seems to be apparent when he is not conversing with his guard. But these are only odd moments, and in conversation on light topics he endeavors to forget himself. To-day he wrote several letters to his friends in England. In none of these letters did he let anything drop to show that he had the slightest dread of the outcome of his trial. He reiterates the statement that he never saw Pickthall in New York, and takes considerable interest in the mystery connected with Mr. Pickthall's disappearance.

WOODSTOCK, March 18.—The excitement over the Benwell tragedy is dying out to a certain extent. Burchell still continues to maintain the same coolness that has from the first distinguished him. Not a word passes his lips, and he is as light-hearted and jovial as he was the first day he was arrested. He talks freely about all sorts of things, but never makes the slightest reference to the murder. His conduct is not that certainly of a man weighed down with a binding remorse and at the same there is very little of that feeling of fear and shame, which often distinguishes the innocent. He is at least game, and his conduct is certainly remarkable. To day, with very much reluctance, Miss Lockhart, in company with Detective Murray, visited the jail to see if she could identify the prisoner as the man who was on the train and sat and talked with Benwell, whose body she had identified at Princeton cemetery. They were admitted to the jail by Governor Cameron and Miss Lockhart after going the rounds of the corridors to see if she could identify the prisoner, identified Burchell without the slightest trouble. She said to Detective Murray: "I feel for a man in such a desperate position, and do not like to be a witness when a man's life is in danger; but I am sorry to say that I identify the prisoner as the man who sat alongside of Benwell on the train, and got off along with him at Eastwood. When the cap was placed on Burchell's head I recognized it also I remember when they were on the train nearing Eastwood Burchell was talking to his friend and gesticulating as if he were pointing to something through the window. He leaned his head back and the cap fell off. He turned around and young Benwell got up and picked the cap up. I had a good look at both their faces. The prisoner is the man that accompanied Benwell, and I saw them both get off at Eastwood." Miss Lockhart will prove a very important witness at the trial. Detective Murray left here this evening for Toronto.

STANLEY'S BOOK.

The Scribners, it is said, have already received orders for over 50,000 copies of Stanley's forthcoming work. It will be under the title of "The Darkest Africa, and the Quest, Rescue and Retreat of Emin, Governor of Equatoria. Mr. Edwin Marston writes from Cairo that Mr. Stanley is devoting absolutely the whole of his time, from early in the morning—sometimes as early as six o'clock—till late at night, in writing his great book. You will be interested in knowing that considerably more than one-half of it is already written out and I shall bring away a very large portion of the whole. I have an artist with me, who is taking Mr. Stanley's instructions about the illustrations. The maps—of which there will be three large ones and thirteen most interesting small ones, having historical reference to the sources of the Nile and the Mountains of the Moon, from documents specially supplied to him by the Khedive—are all ready for me to put in hand on my return. I have read a good part of the text, and I think I may say, without being accused of puffing, that it is profoundly interesting.

I have just induced Mr. Stanley—for the first time since I have been here—to take a walk for half an hour. We walked down to the Nile—my first sight of the mighty river. 'There,' said Stanley, 'is the river of which I discovered the sources, and now you have discovered the mouth. Eight months ago I drank its waters at the very sources (at Isonga), and now I may be drinking the very same water here, for it takes about eight months to flow from source to mouth.'—N. Y. Tribune.

JOHN HOWARD'S REAL WORK.

On the 20th of January, 1790, John Howard, the philanthropist, died at Cherson, in Russia, while visting prisons and lazarettos. At this interval of 100 years a tribute may justly be paid to the great prison reformer. With all Howard's reputation—and his name is a household word among his countrymen—his precise title to honor has generally been misunderstood. He is loosely spoken of as a philanthropist who went from prison to prison and from hospital to hospital of Europe ministering to the wants of the prisoners and sick persons. Howard was without doubt a good and charitable man. But the errand upon which he traversed Europe over and over again was not an errand of mercy in that sense. He had a far deeper conception of the philanthropist's functions than to be a scatterer of doles. Nor was he one of those friends of humanity, whose friendship to their fellow-creatures consisted in evolving grand theories out of a so-called natural law. Howard really did for imprisonment what Beccaria and Bentham did for criminal legislation—placed it upon a humane and logical basis. To his credit he applied to philanthrophy, almost for the first time, a patient process of research and inductive reasoning. Howard was a Calvinist, a severe disciplinarian, and, like those Scotch missionaries whom Stanley had celebrated, he was impelled by an overmastering sense of duty.—London Times.

JOHNSON AND GEORGE III.

Boswell tells a very characteristic story of Dr. Johnson and George III. Johnson was allowed the privilege of reading in the royal library. On one occasion, the King, hearing of his presence there, entered the room in order to see and converse with the great author. After much interesting conversation about books and the universities, the King asked him if he were writing anything. He answered that he was not, for he had pretty well told the world what he knew, and must now read to a quire more knowledge. The King replied: "I do not think you borrow much from anybody." Then Johnson said he thought he had already done his part as a writer. "I should have thought so, too, if you had not written so well," retorted his Majesty. Johnson observed that "No man could have paid a handsomer compliment, and it was fit for a King to pay." When some one asked him if he made any reply to the King's speech, he answered: "Sir, when the King had said it, it was to be so. It was not for me to bandy civilities with my sovereign."—Chambers' Journal.

THE NEW BISHOP OF DURHAM.

The appointment of Canon Westcott to succeed Dr. Lightfoot as the Bishop of Durham will satisfy those who desire to see distinguished services in the highest kind of scholarship thoroughly appreciated and rewarded. Bishop Lightfoot and Canon Westcott were intimate friends and associates at Cambridge, and the bishop-elect paid the finest tribute offered by any English clergyman to the memory of his departed friend. Canon Westcott is now 65 years old, and has practically completed his life work as a biblical scholar, and his elevation to the episcopate comes at a time when it will not greatly interfere with his labours as a scholar. He is as widely known by his writing as Bishop Lightfoot was, and his character as a man of affairs is well spoken of. In a recent conference with the English Nonconformists he was the principal member of the committee on the side of the Church of England, and all his antecedents have been those of a conservative Broad Churchman.—Boston Herald.

THEY WERE ALL SWELLS.

Eugene Field's Letter in Chicago News.

An amusing story is told in club circles of Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Gerald Coxe, two of the most conspicuous swells about town. They were walking in Piccadilly one afternoon when a dirty little crossing-sweep importuned them for tuppence.

"No, I'll not give you a penny," said Sir Charles, gruffly; but then, as if a bright idea occurred to him, he added: "But I'll tell you what I will do. You see that constable yonder? Well, if you'll run across the street and mop your broom up and down his back, I'll give you half-a-crown."

"I'll do it, sir," said the boy, and away he started.

Of course the policeman very properly resented the shocking insult of having a small boy mop a muddy broom up and down his constabulary uniform. He laid hands upon that small boy and proceeded to drag him to the station. His conscience prick-him, Sir Charles stepped across the street and remonstrated with the officer, but, so far from tolerating calm, dispassionate argument, the officer took Sir Charles into custody, too, upon the grounds that he sought to interfere with a constable in the performance of duty. About this time Mr. Gerald Coxe came up, and protested against the arrest of his friend.

"Aha," quoth the officer, "so you want to interfere, do you? Well, I fancy I'll have to run you in, too."

"I don't mind," said Mr. Coxe, indifferently.

So the procession moved to the police station. The inspector in charge gazed at the three culprits austerely; he was a shrewd and august man—he had dealt with crime in all its phases all his life.

"So you've been interfering with the constable, eh?" said he, solemnly. "A serious charge—a most serious charge. Now tell me, sir, what's your name?"

"Mr. Gerald Coxe," answered the gentleman addressed.

Now, even this august and solemn inspector had a certain sense of humor, and the thought that any man charged with interfering with a constable should masquerade as the swell Mr. Coxe struck the august and solemn inspector as a joke, a rare and mighty joke.

"Oh, you're Mr. Gerald Coxe, are you?" said he sarcastically. "Yes, you look like Mr. Gerald Coxe; very good—capital—ha, ha! And who are you, sir?"

"Sir Charles Beresford," said the gentleman.

This, to the thinking of the august and solemn inspector, simply deepened, ramified and complicated the joke.

"So you're Sir Charles Beresford, eh?" he chuckled, grimly. Sir Chas. Beresford, eh? Well, this is splendid—you look like Sir Charles, you do; splendid, splendid! And now tell me, my boy," said the inspector, turning to the small boy, "what's your name?"

The ragged little urchin was in a serious quandary. He looked at Sir Charles and Mr. Coxe.

"Look-a-here," said he, "I don't know who yez are or wat's yer game, but——if I'm goin' back on a pal!" Then, turning boldly to the inspector, he said, in a tone full of heroic confidence: "I'm der Dook of Wellington."

IN THE GREAT SAHARA.

And what did we find in Biskra? asks President Gilman in his Algerian letter to the Baltimore Sun. A good hotel, built for the comfort of tourists with fire-places for use at this season; and with shady, covered corridors for shelter in summer, and this was all that we cared for at the moment, after our tiresome journey. Next morning, as we looked out of the windows, we saw the camels loading and a caravan forming for a course across the desert. Soon a Mahometan, who bears the name of the once famous Arab chieftain, Abd el Kadir, became our guide, and under his escort we walked through the place. As in other Algerian towns, we found a French quarter, with cafes, squares, a Roman Catholic church, a fortification and a garrison; an Arab quarter, with its markets, its shops and its handicrafts, and a negro quarter. The caravans were coming and going. But we made a short stay in this part of Biskra, and went on to the beautiful park and garden of a French gentleman, M. Landon. His success in raising trees is wonderful. Many acres are covered with beautiful foliage. Here were palms, oranges, lemons, eucalyp-acacias, pepper trees, the banyan, and many more sub-tropical trees. Roses and other summer flowers were in bloom. Well kept walks led through the grove and at intervals we came upon tea-houses and other attractive resting-places. This estate exhibits the climax of oasis culture. The effect is not unlike that of some private gardens in the neighborhood of San Francisco. The groves of palms that grow in other parts of Biskra, though not as beatiful, are very interesting to Occidental eyes unaccustomed to such sights. They grow upon a narrow strip of land, which may be three long, and, on an average, half a mile broad. Within this tract there are five villages, but instead of visiting them all we drove across the desert to another oasis, five miles from Biskra, the sight of an Arab village named Chetma. On the way we could see in the distance the oasis of Sidi Okba, where the tomb of Okba, the Mahometan warrior, is enshrined in a mosque that is said to be the oldest Mahometan building in Africa:

Chetma, which might be caled a village of mud, was old enough and quaint enough to reward us for the trouble that we took to see it. We entered the place by a narrow road, in which it would have been impossible to pass another vehicle. Mud walls, ten or twelve feet high, sometimes topped with pieces of broken glass, and sometimes with other obstacles to juvenile curiosity—for the young Arabs here are like the young Arabs in our American towns—shut out all access to the groves of date palms which we saw on the right and left. We came to a halt in the middle of the village, where the listless people, sitting in the doorways of the mud cabins or their meagre shops, scarcely noticed our approach. A row of a dozen turbaned Arabs, standing and sitting under the shadow of a mud wall, were being sketched by a French painter, who, with his wife had here established a temporary residence. We came to the door of the principal house, only to be distinguished by its size from the other dwellings. "You must call on the sheik," said Abd el Kabir, "he is a bon garcon, who has seen many Europeans." So we knocked at the door and after some delays the ladies were invited to enter while word was brought that the shiek would receive us all under the date trees in his garden. The place which he is pleased to call a garden is a sort of back yard, where there are some plain board seats surrounding a stone table, that rests on an ancient Roman pillar. Here we took our places, and the shiek soon joined us, extending his hand in the European way, and engaging in a friendly conversation through the aid of a dragoman. Dates and nuts were soon placed on the table, and afterward strong black coffee. I wanted to make some return for this hospitality extended to a party of strangers, but it would not do to offer money, and the only other thing that my pocket contained was a pearl handled pocket-knife that I brought from Baltimore, so, in the best Arabic that the dragoman could command, I offered this souvenir from America to our host, who seemed to be pleased with the courtesy. He is a man of 50 years or more of age, of slender figure and feeble movements. He wore the burnous of the region and sat on the ground, while we were on chairs and benches. Poor man, he was suffering like other dignitaries, with the grippe, and we did not prolong an interview which would surely have added more to his pain than it could to our pleasure. I doubt whether in our proposed journey we shall see anything more characteristic of rural life than this visit to the shiek of Chetma. The houses, dresses, manners and customs have hardly changed in a thousand years. Abd el Kadir, who has traveled apologised for the indigence of his people. "Why do they not change their ways if they know what is better?" we inquired of him. "Because the Arab never changes," was his answer.

EXPLORATION OF GREENLAND

The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a letter from its Copenhagen correspondent stating that a new expedition for exploring Greenland will start next summer from Denmark. The plan of work has been arranged by the Naval Lieut. Ryder. The party will consist of nine persons, with three boats, and a steamer to convey them to the eastern coast as soon as the condition of the ice will allow of a landing. It is proposed to explore in the course of the summer the region lying between 66° and 73° north latitude, pushing as far as possible into the interior. Sledges will be employed during the winter, going over as much ground as possible. The expedition will be provisioned and equipped for two years, at the end of which time the steamer will return to take them away, cruising along the east coast till they get down to the shore. The expenses have been estimated at from 250,000 to 290,000 kroner (equal to from about £13,900 to £16,400), and the project is so popular and looked on so favorably by the Government that it is practically certain that the Diet will grant the money.—London Times.

A WARNING TO TOURISTS.

The Boston Transcript says:—The British Consul at this port is good enough to warn all those intending to visit Europe that, after March 31, the British Government will not redeem English gold coins of a date preceding Queen Victoria, except at their bullion value. Although the bank of England will redeem all pre-Victorian coins up to March 31, already tradespeople and the hotels in London are refusing to receive them, except with a discount of seven pence or 14 cents on the pound. It will be necessary to avoid receiving any old British sovereigns or half-sovereign when buying money to take aboard ship, unless you are willing to stand the deduction of two or three cents on the dollar.

HE DOESN'T DESERVE ANY.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage professes to be a lover of books, and yet he does a thing that no real book lover could do. If, in the midst of writing a sermon he needs a quotation, he seizes the volume that contains it and tears out the desired page with ruthless hand. Then, taking his shears, he cuts out the particular passage he needs, and pasting it on his manuscript page, tosses the book aside. There is scarcely a book in his library that is not so mutilated. "But what do you do when you wish to refer to such a passage again?" a reporter asked him. "I never want to refer to it again," he answered, sententiously. "When I have used it once, I am done with it for good."—The Critic.

OYSTERS THREATENED.

A Paris dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph says:—Consternation will be created in the minds of gourmets by the report of Sir Robert Rawlinson, whose scheme for the disposal of London sewage will, it is thought by some of the experts, if carried out, exterminate the native oyster. The outfall would be over the Maplin sands, and, as the largest and finest oyster beds in England lie along the coast of south-east Essex, a meeting has been held at Colchester to protest against the proposal which it was declared would have disastrous effects. A deputation of oyster merchants, dredgers and fishermen are coming to plead their cause before the London County Council.

SUBSTITUTE FOR OAK BARK.

Hitherto oak bark has held the field against all substances for tanning purposes, the tannic acid contained by it being greater than in any other material yet tried. The red earth of Japan, or terra Japonica as it is known, is largely used for this purpose it is true, but the leather tanned by it is very inferior in quality, the chemicals contained in it having a tendency to destroy the fibre of the hide. According to an American, Mr. Merry, who has been on an official visit to Australia, there exists in the latter country a vegetable product which will become a ready and perfect substitute for the rapidly vanishing oak of this country.

This is the Australian wattle, which belongs to the widespread family of acacais, and which is cultivated extensively in New South Wales and Victoria, where, by its fragrant blossom and elegant foliage, it is a charming object in the landscape. The two varieties most grown are the black broad-leaved wattle, and of these the first produces the largest amount of tannic acid. The proportions of acid contained are, in the black wattle, 30 to 32 per cent.; in the broad-leaved wattle, 26 to 48; in Santa Cruz oak 16 to 18 per cent., and in other kinds of oak still less, the Santa Cruz being the best known for the purpose.

Hides can be readily tanned in a bath of liquor made from black wattle bark in forty-seven days, whereas seventy-five to eighty days is the time required for tanning in the best oak bark. Mr. Merry suggests that trees of this description should be largely planted in the United States, a suggestion which might also be adopted in England with advantage. The broad-leaved wattle, though less valuable as a tanning agent, is the handsomest tree, and more hardy than the black, and will stand the ordinary frosts of our winters in this country.—Newcastle, Eng., Chronicle.

A PROFITABLE POULTRY RANCH.

A correspondent of the California Cackler living at San Juan, gives his experience in raising poultry as follows:

"I have on my eight acres two cows and one horse. I have hitherto raised all my hay; have not in seven years purchased any of the latter, but have not always had as many chickens. Am building three more houses, with the intention of increasing my flock to 500 or 600, and intend giving my whole attention to them. We (that is my wife and I) make the hens average, clear profit, $2 each. We feed wheat, all they can eat; keep it before them all the time; cracklings boiled and mixed with bran and meal; plenty of shells and charcoal; pay strict attention to cleanliness; whitewash and tar three times a year.

"I think, from experience, that the cry of making hens 'too fat for laying' is nonsense. You see by my account to you that moulting season does not materially affect them, and that I attribute to the condition we keep them in. I refer to the stock we keep. It might possibly apply to Asiatics. A remark passed to me daily is, 'How do you manage to keep you hens laying all the time—I am not getting an egg?' I don't think there is any animal kept by the human race so ill treated as poultry; nothing suffers from hunger so much. If they would take the same care of and feed as well as they do their horses, there would not be so many failures in the poultry business."

HOW LOVE LETTERS ARE USED

The absurd paragraph originally published in Truth satirically, to the effect that American girls made their old love letters into pillows, with the notion that they induced sleep, has been copied extensively in Europe and commented on seriously. Stung to a sense of investigation by this base and literal use of an amusing skit, Truth sent out commissioners to examine the brightest and the best of the sex in America, and I am now able to report circumstantially, and with authority, that the American girls do not make pillows of their old love letters; on the contrary, they tie them up with red tape, indorse the ends and keep them to be read in court.—N. Y. Truth.

A PRICELESS BLESSING IN THE NURSERY.

Violet Reynolds, a little girl, cured by the Recamier Preparations.

SEE WHAT THE RECAMIERS WILL DO FOR CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SKIN DISEASES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1889.

MY DEAR MRS AYER:—As one of the "Corps of Physicians," employed by the *Evening World* this summer I had occasion to use your "Recamier Cream" and "Almond Lotion" for skin diseases, and found them in many instances most efficient, having cured several obstinate cases with your Preparations which had resisted all other treatment. In my opinion your Cream used in connection with your Soap and Almond Meal surpasses anything I have ever use, and leaves nothing to be desired. I am ready to meet or answer personally any question regarding your Preparations and the cases which I have cured by their use.

J. H. LOMBARD, M. D.,
No. 38 St. Mark's Place, New York City.

What the Recamier Preparations are and Why they are to be Used.

Recamier Cream, which is first of these world famous preparations, is made from the recipe used by Julie Recamier. It is not a cosmetic, but an emollient to be applied at night just before retiring, and to be removed in the morning by bathing freely. It will remove tan and sunburn, pimples, red spots or blotches, and make your face and hands as smooth, as white and as soft as an infant's.

Recamier Balm is a beautifier, pure and simple. It is not a whitewash, and, unlike most liquids, Recamier Balm is exceedingly beneficial and is absolutely imperceptible except in the delicate freshness and youthfulness which it imparts to the skin.

Recamier Lotion will remove freckles and moth patches, is soothing and efficacious for any irritation of the cuticle, and is the most delightful of washes for removing the dust from the face after travelling, and is also invaluable to gentlemen to be used after shaving.

Recamier Powder is in three shades, white, flesh and cream. It is the finest powder ever manufactured, and is delightful in the nursery, for gentlemen after shaving and for the toilet generally.

Recamier Soap is a perfectly pure article, guaranteed free from animal fat. This soap contains many of the healing ingredients used in compounding Recamier Cream and Lotion.

The Recamier Toilet Preparations are positively free from all injurious ingredients, and contain neither lead, bismuth nor arsenic. The following certificate is from the eminent Scientist and Professor of Chemistry, Thomas B. Stillman, of the Stevens' Institute of Technology:

40 Broadway, New York, Jan. 1887.

Mrs. H. H. Ayer.

Dear Madam: Samples of your Recamier Preparations have been analyzed by me. I find that there is nothing in them that will harm the most delicate skin, and which is not authorized by the French Pharmacopœia as safe and beneficial in preparations of this character.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. B. STILLMAN, M.Sc., PH. D.

If your druggist does not keep the Recamier Preparations, refuse substitutes. Let him order for you or order yourself from either of the Canadian offices of the Recamier Manufacturing Company, 374 and 376 St. Paul street, Montreal, and 50 Wellington street, E., Toronto. For sale in Canada at our regular New York prices: Recamier Cream, $1.50; Recamier Balm, $1.50; Recamier Moth and Freckle Lotion, $1.50; Recamier Soap, scented, 50c.; unscented 25c.; Recamier Powder, large boxes, $1.00; small boxes, 50c.

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Money found to build for those buying for Cash.

See our list and prices before buying outlying lots not yet opened up.

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DESPATCH A STEAMER EVERY five days for San Francisco, carrying Her Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf, at 11 a. m

"Umatilla," - - 30th March.

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FROM LONDON.

The fine A1 Clipper Barque

"MENNOCK,"

Now loading, will sail for Victoria from London on or about April 15th.

Through bills of lading given for Vancouver and New Westminster.

For particulars apply to

mc9tf TURNER, BEETON & CO.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

Steamer ISABEL

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after November 19th 1889, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows, CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Lv Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesdays, 7.00 a.m
" Nanaimo " Comox, Wed'days, 7.00 "
" Comox " Nanaimo, Fridays, 7.00 "
" Nanaimo " Victoria, Saturdays, 7.00 "

For freight or passage apply on board. feb5

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Time Table No. 12, takes effect January 1, 1890.

Vancouver Route:

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 8 o'clock, a m.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 14:30 o'clock or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster Ladner's Land'g and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock. Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R train No. 2, going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island—Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 14:30 o'clock; Thursday Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass—Saturday at 7 o'clock

Fraser River Route:

Steamers leave New Westminster for CHILLIWHACK and Way Landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:

Steamship SARDONYX will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports on the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route:

Steamer MAUDE leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports when sufficient inducements offer.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification. Steamers leave by Standard time.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. fy25

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that lands lying within the Moodyville Saw Mill Company's timber limits, which are situated on the north side of Burrard Inlet, are not open to purchase or pre-emption, and all persons are warned against squatting upon or otherwise dealing with said lands.

F. G. VERNON,
Chief Com. of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 17th March, 1890. m18

RESERVE

Notice is hereby given that all Fore Shore or Tidal Lands which are or which may become the property of the Province, are hereby reserved from sale or settlement, and all persons are hereby notified not to encroach upon any such Fore Shore or Tidal Lands.

F. G. VERNON.
Chief Commissioner of Lands & W'ks.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 15th March, 1890. m16

NOTICE.

NESBITT, DICKSON & CO.

IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL parties having claims against the above estate are requested to present the same, duly sworn to before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace, on or before the 31st day of March, 1890, on which date the final dividend will be declared.

R. P. RITHET,
ANDREW GRAY,
Assignees of the Estate.

Victoria, B. C.,
12th March, 1890. mc13

GARESHE, GREEN & CO.

BANKERS,

Government Street, - Victoria, B. C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, silver and U. S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

Gold Dust and U. S. Currency purchased at highest market rates.

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NOTARY PUBLIC,

Accountant & Agent,

48 LANGLEY ST.
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PETER HANSEN,

CITY SCAVENGER, YARDS AND cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s, Robert Porter and Market, Johnson and Douglas streets residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. ap12-12m

PROTESTANT EPISCOPALIANS AND CATHOLICS.

To the Editor:—It is very pleasing to find, at this time a day, and in Victoria, anyone so youthful and so ingenuous as to try, through many columns of The Colonist, to prove that the present Established Church of England was never Roman Catholic. Your other correspondent, "History," has, also through many columns, given us the historical aspect of the question in opposition to the Rev, Mr. Kingham; so perhaps you will allow me to state the case, in the way it has been decided and settled by the people of England, and by Her Majesty the Queen, the Lords and the Commons.

When the Established Church of Ireland was dis-established and dis-endowed, all the money and property that had been given to her before the Reformation were taken away, and by the authority of the Queen, Lords and Commons, applied to drainage purposes, the relief of the rates, to the encouragement of fishing on the Irish coast, and to other useful purposes. So lately as Monday night of this week Mr. Balfour, the Irish Secretary of the Tory Government, proposed that the enormous sum of £1,500,000 sterling, or $7,500,000, should be taken out of the remainder of the surplus from the disendowment of the Irish Church for the purpose of "relieving congestion, fostering industries, and ameliorating the condition of poor districts."

The clear and specific ground on which this money was taken away was that it was given to the church when she was Roman Catholic, and mainly to buy prayers for the souls of pious founders,—prayers which parliament had declared to be illegal in a Protestant church.

The present Established Church of England is, as everybody knows, governed and controlled by the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Its creed is defined by parliament, and under Mr. Disraeli's Public Worship Regulation bill, several clergymen have been sent to jail, and kept there, a year at a time, because they transgressed the rules and regulations laid down by the government. Other sects preach and pray as it seems good unto themselves. The government of England changed the religion of England some five times in one century. In Henry 7th's time it was Roman Catholic; in Henry 8th's time Protestant; in Queen Mary's reign it was Catholic; in Queen Elizabeth's it was Protestant; in the time of Cromwell it was Presbyterian; and then in Charles 2d's reign it returned to Episcopacy. With each of these changes made in the religion of the Established Church of England, the revenues and the property were each time transferred so surely that should prove that that property is purely national property, and may easily be transferred again by parliament.

The present Church of England does not exist, and can not exist, outside of the limits of the realm of England. It cannot cross the Tweed, for althoug[illegible] ere are two species of Protestant F[illegible]alians in Scotland, they are D[illegible], and have no more privileges [illegible] rig[illegible] than the Ranters, or the Irvingites. One of these is the Scottish Episcopal Church, corresponding with the Canadian Episcopal Church, and therefore self-governed, self-controlled, and free. The other has a sort of connection with the Church of England, and is therefore merely a missionary church controlled and subsidized from England,—just as our Episcopalians at Christ Church in Victoria are,—with the distinction that the Episcopalians in Scotland dissent from the Established Church of their country, and so are in outward form and in law, heretics. They have bishops in Edinburgh and Glasgow, Argyle and Inverness, but all of them are Dissenters and schismatics, and have no legal status whatever.

There are 34 bishops of the Church of England (including archbishops), of whom 26 are life peers and members of the House of Lords. They are nominally appointed by the Queen, though really by the prime minister, to Sees in England by a conge d'elire, or letter missive. Of Protestant Episcopal bishops, on the other hand, there is no end, for they can be made without having to pass special acts of parliament, as was done in recent years in order to create the Sees of Manchester and Wakefield, etc. There are about a dozen in Scotland, 13 in Ireland, 12 in Canada, 14 in Australia, 60 in the United States, and so on; but it is an abuse of language and grossly incorrect to call any of these "Bishops of the Church of England," for the State of England refuses to recognize them as such.

I saw in the papers the other day that the Episcopalians of Church Hill had been passing round the hat in England, and that they had been boasting what lucky beggars they were. It is to be hoped that our immigration agent, Mr. Jessop, will not let it be generally known in England that our richest Episcopal church in Victoria is yet so poor that it cannot pay its own way, and teach its own people religion. He must not tell anybody that it is still a missionary station, partly living on old endowments from some ladies in England, and partly from yearly missionary grants. It may be true that no rich merchants from Wharf street, no land owners, no fat lawyers, subscribe to that church; but, on the other hand, I have heard ill-natured people, with pencil and paper, demonstrate to their own satisfaction that instead of being subsidized by England the Episcopalians of Victoria should, because they are so rich, return to England the money they have got, in order to Christianize unholy London,—whence so many of us have come. I don't say, however, that I agree with that opinion.

Similarly, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was a missionary church, subsidized and governed from Scotland, but a few years ago it threw off the yoke, became self-governing, and now it pays its own way with recently acquired self-respect. The Rev. Mr. Kingham and "History" have, I suppose, finished their statements and the display of their ancient learning; so I hope you will excuse something modern, and publish this. Yours, etc.,

A Citizen.

March 29th, 1890.

RUSHING ON THE ROCKS.

We live fast, we eat fast, we talk fast, we even play fast. What is the result. Like a ship driven rapidly before the gale, all control gone, we rush on the rocks. Soon there is a shipwreck. We struggle, we moan, we gasp, we sink into the arms of death.

When a ship is nearing the rocks, what can be done? When brain and nerves are well nigh wrecked, what can be done? Alas, many a time the dreadful situation is not realized until too late, and nothing can be done but struggle desperately with little hope of being saved.

The time to ask what can be done is when the clouds of the gathering nerve storm are first noticed. If no attention is paid to the first nervous symptoms, there will be serious trouble. The stomach will grow weak, and food will not benefit; sleep will be poor, and the person feel more tired the next morning than upon going to bed. There will be dizziness, headache and languid feeling. Memory will become poor, the brain will lose its power of application, and the trembling hands, heavy eyes, hesitating walk and feeble muscles show how close the unhappy victim is to the rocks of nervous prostration.

An old sailor whose nerve strength was restored by Paine's Celery Compound, called that medicine "the anchor of health." Use this pure remedy at the first warnings of nervous diseases. It will give you sweet and restful sleep, good appetite and digestion, strong nerves and a clear mind. There is nothing like it. It combines the medicinal virtues of our own common herbs with the brain invigorating power of rare South American plants.

Remember if you get tired easily, or feel old, here is a tonic that will make you as fresh and strong as ever, and give you the vigorous feeling of youth.

The best offer of Victoria property yet made, either for building purposes or speculation. Sale of Lots in new subdivision commences Monday, 31st, March, at the office of Bourchier, Croft & Mallette.

IDEAS OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Spectator.

The Emperor, it is said, believes (1) that the principle of insurance could be pushed much further—could, for example, be made to provide against the misery caused by temporary suspensions of work. This is perfectly true, so true as to be a truism, provided there is the money for it; but then, where is the money? If employers are to pay it, that is a direct addition to wages, which is, as we show below, impossible without a Poor Law; and the men cannot pay it, the very essence of the problem in Germany being that they have not in the lower ranks enough for their substinence. To men so situated, a request of even 1s. a week means a new income-tax of at least 2s, in the pound and if it were paid, which it would not be, would be merely an aggravation of misery. Insurance can work miracles among those who have a surplus over a bare livelihood, however small it may be, but it can do nothing for those who have not. Such plans would, or at all events might, make two of the four classes of German artisans rather happier, but could do nothing for the other and poorer two, and it is their lot which makes the strength of Socialism, and which concerns the Emperor.

The Emperor believes, it is said (2) that a maximum day of work could be fixed by law. Well, we are by no means sure, subject to one condition, that it could not. There is, to begin with, a point at which in all labor dependant on strength, long hours diminish power, and consequently production, and if the Emperor can find that point, which must vary with every trode, he may beneficially make that the legal day. Many unions in England have done it, and there is no economic reason why the State should not do it as well as the unions. There is a different reason, that free men [illegible]ave a right to work too hard if they [illegible] and that to deprive them of it is to [illegible] them like children, but we are not d[illegible]sing that to-day. We are quite re[illegible] believe that if the Emperor and the new Reichstag like next month that no workman shall labour more than twelve hours in the twenty-four, the aggregate of word done in most trades in Germany would not be diminished; but then there is a condition. If the work in any trade, such as the seamstress's, or the match maker's, or the rag-picker's, stops in consequence, the State must maintain the people so thrown out of employ. It cannot starve some of its own subjects to make the remainder comfortable. That means a Poor Law, which is just what Germany has not got, and as we believe, owing to the peasants' opposition, will not get. If, on the other hand, the Emderor goes farther still, and really fulfils Socialist aspirations by decreeing a "comfortable day," say of eight or nine hours, he will first of all weight his people unendurably in the general competition, and secondly, as we pointed out last week, he will give a monopoly to the English, whose energy enable them to do work faster, as Lord Brassey has just been pointing out, than any other people.

And lastly, the Emperor is said to believe that Europe could fix a minimum rate of wages, varying only with the price of food. Undoubtedly Europe can do that in one way by establishing a general Poor Law, which is, of course, equivalent to a minimum rate of wages, but it can do it in no other. The moment its minimum rate stops work, the State must maintain the people whom it has deprived of their liberty to live on half-rations. Suppose, for instance, a match-maker wants ten marks a week to purchase sufficient food, and only gets five, that match-maker will be half-starved. But if the minimum rate fixed by the State is ten marks, and the watch trade can only afford six, that match-maker will be wholly starved, and the State must either support him or let him die. There is no third alternative, and the Emperor's whole plan is therefore built on air. It will be said that, if the whole world unites, the matches could be made dearer, and wages thesefore higher, without a Poor Law, but this is pure illusion. The whole world can, if it likes, double match-makers' wages and the price of matches together, but it cannot make consumers waste dear matches as they now waste matches that are cheap. The consumption would fall to one-third, and the total result would be that one-third of all match-makers would be very comfortable indeed, and two-thirds would have no work at all—that is, would either die of hunger or be maintained by the State.

Only about one-half the distance, as to Cadboro Bay, location just as desirable, and price $275 per lot. Bourchier, Croft & Mallette.

THIS AND THAT.

Reputation out West—Judge (to prisoner)—What did you shoot that man for? Prisoner—By gravy, judge, he was only ten feet off and I couldn't miss him without ruinin' my reputation.

She Felt Ejected—"I feel ejected!" exclaimed Mrs. Fangle. "You mean dejected," said her husband, with a superior air of wisdom. "No; I mean ejected—I feel put out, you know."

Fertile in Expedients—Agent—I'd make you my janitor, only I must have a married man. Applicant—Keep the place open for an hour and I'll fix that. It's easier to get married than to get a job.

"I 0 2 wish 2 8," he said,
"My 28d is plain;
And yet if w18 is 2 win
I'll w8 and w8 again."

In the Grammar Class—Teacher—"Now take this sentence, 'Mary made some cocoanut cakes.' How do you parse 'cocoanut cakes?'" The whole school (in unison)—"We never pass cocoanut cakes."

The new subdivision of Victoria comprises Lots 7 and 8, 37 and 38 of the Work Estate. Bourchier, Croft & Mallette.

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Have now a complete stock of Men's and Boy's Suits, Overcoats, Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc., for Winter wear.

A large assortment of CHRISTY'S Hats in the new styles, Mackintoshes and Umbrellas.

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mar16l

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An invoice of Lincrusta Walton, the most popular of interior wall decorations.

Furniture, Office Fittings and Mantels of every description made to order.

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CHEAPSIDE.

Cheapest House West of Toronto.

In Stock the Best and Cheapest Stoves, the Cheapest Tinware in the Province, Crockery, Glassware, Furniture, Electro-plated Goods and Cutlery, Gardening Tools and Hardware, Carpenter Tools, the Best, and at Bedrock Prices.

Cheapside, 146 Government St., Bet. Johnson & Cormorant Sts.

MALLETTE'S ADDITION TO

PORT ANGELES.

This being a portion of the finest land in Clallam County, we need not further describe it. All investors who have followed us for the last two years will know we give good values. The new County Road runs through the property. The land is first class.

PRICES, $125, CORNER; INSIDE, $100.

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mar18-1m

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LARGE SHIPMENT BOILED AND RAW

English Linseed Oil

—ALSO—

318 CASES SHELF HARDWARE

Which we are now opening out

NICHOLLES & RENOUF,

YATES AND BROAD STREETS. mar21

MUNICIPAL.

The Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., hereby offers the sum of $2,000 for such sewerage plans and specifications for the said city, as shall be approved by the said Corporation;

Said plans and specifications to be prepared according to the "Separate" system, to be indorsed "Sewerage Plans and Specifications," and to be received at the office of the undersigned not later than the 1st day of May next, at 4 p. m.

All information will be supplied, and levels shown on the city map, on application at the City Surveyor's office, City Hall, Victoria, B. C.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's office,
March 6th, 1890. mc7

NOTICE.

Estate of David Bosworth, Deceased.

Creditors are requested to send their claims, and debtors to pay their accounts forthwith, to Miss Elizabeth Coles, executrix of the will of the deceased.

J. ROLAND HETT,
Barrister-at-Law.

Victoria, March 19, 1890. mc20-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between James Hastie and Charles B. Lockhart, under the firm name of "Hastie & Lockhart," has been dissolved by mutual consent. The said James Hastie will continue to carry on business at the old stand, and will pay all the liabilities of, and collect all debts due to the late firm.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 24th day of March, 1890.

JAMES HASTIE.
C. B. LOCKHART.

Witness—H. G. Hall. mc25-1m

THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

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NOTICE. SEASON OF 1890

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A large and constant circulation is guaranteed throughout the United Kingdom and on the continent, by special arrangement, through the medium of well-known tourist agencies in all the principal cities of Europe. It will be a sure means of advertising hotels, hunting and pleasure resorts, real estate, lands, investment projects, mining, and all schemes in connection with the development of the country and its natural resources.

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Having leased the well-known GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, (Corner Johnson and Store Streets), MR JAMES DALY will re-open it as a first-class lodging house. Good accommodation for 100 guests. All modern conveniences. Open day and night. mc23

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TIME TABLE No. 11,

To take effect at 8.40 a.m. on Tuesday, October 15, 1889. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STATIONS.	GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays only.	No. 6 Passenger Saturdays only.	GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays only.	No. 5. Passenger Saturdays only.
VICTORIA	De 8.40 A.M	De 2.30 P.M		Ar 1.24 P.M	Ar 5.58 P.M	
RUSSELL'S, Vic. W	" 8.44	" 2.34		" 1.20	" 5.51	
ESQUIMALT	" 8.51	" 2.44		" 1.10	" 5.44	
GOLDSTREAM	" 9.21	" 3.09		" 12.43	" 5.19	
SHAWNIGAN L'E	" 10.16	" 4.04		" 11.48 A.M	" 4.24	
COBBLE HILL	" 10.28	" 4.14		" 11.36	" 4.14	
McPHERSON'S	" 10.45	" 4.29		" 11.19	" 3.59	
KOKSILAH	" 10.57	" 4.39		" 11.07	" 3.49	
DUNCAN'S	" 11.02	" 4.44		" 11.02	" 3.44	
SOMENOS	" 11.12	" 4.54		" 10.52	" 3.34	
CHEMAINUS	" 11.38	" 5.16		" 10.26	" 3.12	
NANAIMO	Ar 12.40 P.M / De 12.49	" 6.14	P.M. De 10.00	De 9.24 / Ar 9.15	" 2.14	P.M. Ar 7.15
WELLINGTON	Ar 1.01	Ar 6.29	Ar. 10.15	De 9.00	De 1.39	De 7.00

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Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for three days, including day of issue.

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Best that can be constructed and in which accommodations are both Free and furnished for holders of First or Second Class Tickets, and

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A continuous line connecting with all lines, affording direct and uninterrupted service.

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First-class in every appointment. Centrally located; coaches to and from every steamer; the comfort of guests closely cared for; prices to suit; a fine restaurant in the building.

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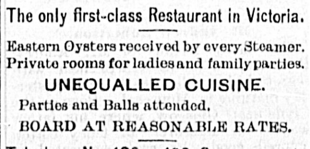

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Boys' Sailor Suits, washable, sizes from 24 to 29.

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Boys' Norfolk Suits in Tweed and Serge, a splendid range.

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LADIES' and CHILDRENS' FANCY STRAW HATS

A Large and Fine Assortment.

Pattern Hats and Bonnets, Lace and Muslin Caps, Sun Bonnets, Evening Flowers, Fancy Ribbons, New Designs and Shades. Call early and select, at

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Cures Rheumatism.

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Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physican who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address: THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich. nov9

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NOTICE.

Supply of School Furniture.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, up to noon of Saturday, 31st day of May next, for supplying the Educational Department with school desks.

The desks must be of an approved pattern, with iron frames and hardwood finish, in all respects fully up to the standard of a sample desk which may be seen at this office. Preference will be given to home manufacture, all points of merit being equal.

Tenders must give full particulars, and must state the price for each desk and for each rear seat delivered set up ready for use in the school-houses at Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver or New Westminster, in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 26th March, 1890.
mar28-2mo

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia: A. C. Flummerfelt, trustee of and the Ames Holden Company, limited, Plaintiffs, and Whitfield Bros., Defendants. By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa, issued out of the above court, dated March 18, 1890, directing me to levy on the goods and chattels of the above defendants to the amount of $4,325.43 and $3.50 costs, and also on behalf of the Mortgagee, I will sell by Public Auction

On Saturday, April 5,

At 1 p. m., in front of the Old Court House, Front street, the stock of Ladies' Misses, Gents, Children's and Infants Boots and Shoes, en bloc, lately in possession of the Defendants, at their store on Victoria Crescent, Nanaimo, B. C. Stock and Stock Lists can be inspected on and after Monday, March 31st instant. This stock is new and in excellent condition.

TERMS CASH.

S. DRAKE, Sheriff.

Nanaimo March 27, 1890. mr28

CUSTOMS, CANADA.

Public Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the Customs Act of Canada, there will be held on the 2nd April next, at the Customs Unclaimed Warehouse, in the Port of Victoria, B.C., a sale by auction of all goods not previously entered, that have been placed on the unclaimed list at the Customs previous to the 31st December, 1889.

At the same time and place there will also be held a sale by auction of all the goods that have been placed in Bonded Warehouses previous to the 1st March, 1888.

Terms of sale to be as announced by the auctioneer.

List of goods for sale may be seen at the Customs House, the appraisers office and the auctioneers office.

A. R. MILNE, Collector.
W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.
Victoria, B. C., March 14th, 1890.
mc15-17t-d&w

Estate of W. J. Jeffree.

The undersigned request that all accounts due to the above Estate to 31st December last, be paid forthwith, at the store on Yates street.

J. C. C. KENT,
W. F. ARCHIBALD,
Trustees for the Estate.
March 12, 1890. mc12-1m

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH.

A 25 cent Meal!

OF THE BEST—AT THE

COLONIAL HOTEL, Johnson St.

oc12-tf

TO INVESTORS

FIFTY
TO
100 per Cent.
IN
SIX MONTHS.

THE TIME HAS COME

When small investors, by judicious investment, can make FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. IN SIX MONTHS. They can make it by conferring with us. We are no fossils; we don't look upon everybody else with envy, but WE DO THE STRAIGHT THING AND GET THERE ALL THE TIME. As we don't confine ourselves to any one locality, or town or country, we can accommodate everyone, as we ain't working for any particular person except our clients and ourselves, we can make the best of terms, and wherever we can make money for our clients that's the place we are going to invest in, whether in Victoria, New Westminster, or Port Angeles, and in our opinion these all are good. Victoria North, Sapperton, New Westminster, and Mallette's addition to Port Angeles, are, and we say it without fear of contradiction, the BEST INVESTMENTS OF THE DAY. Our Address is:—

FIFTY
TO
100 per Cent.
IN
SIX MONTHS.

BOURCHIER, CROFT & MALLETTE, Gov't St., VICTORIA.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1890.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

March 29—Str. Islander, Vancouver.
" " Olympian, Sound.
" " Isabel, Nanaimo.
" " Yosemite, Westminster.
" " Walla Walla, San Frisco.

CLEARED.

March 29—Str. Islander, Vancouver.
" " Olympian, Sound.
" " Yosemite, Westminster.
" " Rainbow, Westmins er.
" " Walla Walla, Sound.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer OLYMPIAN, from the Sound — F J Miller and wife, J Flery, C F More, H Wilson, H Brown, B M Blake, D Hanson, P Haines, A Johnson, W D Edwards, Mrs Cole, A Minaty; Jas Hall, Miss Lawson, A Sands, R Hall, G W Pittock, wife and son, August Gem, W Adams, C B Lockhart, Mrs W H Perry, J M Blake, P Roland, M Olsen, Capt Myers, Pat Files, Jno Irving, J Williams. W B Greenwood, W Reed, Miss Hammond, R Clayton, Thos Lothian, W B Alger and wife, J M Russell, George Sturges, wife, three daughters, son, and servant, D McGregor. F H Record, J Murphy, D O'Hara and wife, D Williams, L I Scribener, J Bell, P Hansell, E T O'Connor, Mrs Aerstein, the McCandless minstrels, E E Ayers, W J Brown, A Sturge and daughter, Miss Rumsey, Miss Carter H A Johnson and wife, R Byer, F Strumbull, D C Bunter, P Hickey, M B Sachs and wife, J W Fairbanks, Dr Moore.

Per Str. ISLANDER from Vancouver.—Sam Greer, Jas Bentrol, Prof Sharpe, Wm Carleton, J Bartlett, Mrs Bartlett, J S Chase, Richard Marshall, J Merrefield, Jno Dougall, H Shanks, J Callaghan. Miss Ma Caton. R H Bryce, F G Richards, jr, Rev E Robson, Jas Crawford, T B Pearson, Geo McDonald, J A Bartlett, J C Brown, N D McKinnon.

Per Str. YOSEMITE from Westminster.—J D Pemberton, Jno Coughlan, A B Oldershan, C Wiss, W Johnson, O G Cowper, T Oleson, C J Whitfield.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str. OLYMPIAN, from Puget Sound—A & W Wilson, J Weston, H Sannders.

Per Str. YOSEMITE, from Westminster—H Hornstein, Earle & Co, Nicholls & R, C Yune, H Vanz, Pioneer S & C M Co, A I Oldershaw, Muirhead & M, Truck & Dray Co, B & Ker, C P N Co, W McDowell.

Per Steamer ISLANDER, from Vancouver. Pendry & Co, Langley & Co, A Holmes, Mathew R & Tye, M W Waitt, J C Leask J Gosnell, T W Fletcher, R F Johnson, W M Maling, Jon Weiler, Jacob Sehl, Turner Beeton & Co, W & J Wilson, Gilmore & McCandless, A Gregg & Son, J C Devlin, L Cunningham, H Saunders, Albion Iron Works, J A T Caton, H A Langley & Co C R King, J Fullerton, J Piercey & Co. Davidson Bros, J Hutchenson & Co, H Bay Co, Dom Exp Co.

Str WALLA WALLA from San Francisco—Albion Iron Works, Agt C P R, A B Gray & Co, A Lewis & Co, A & W Wilson, A Lawrence. Angus & G, A Rowbotham & Co, Braden & S, C F Millard, C W Rogers C Morley, Carne & Munsie, Clarke & Pearson, D H Ross & Co, Ellis & Co, E B Marvin, E G Prior & Co, Fell & Co, F Norris G C Gerow, Gas Co, Hayes & McIntosh, L S Farrell, Hall Goepel & Co, E Gribble, H A Lilley, Hudson's Bay Co, H T Read & Co, H Saunders, J & A Clearihue, J L Levy, J T Higgins, J P Matthews, J H Todd & Son, J Barnsley & Co, J C Devlin, J Gosnell, Jas Harling, Westminster, L E Erb, Langley & Co, Mann & Heron, Mervin & Tilton, McLennan & McFeeley, Nichols & Renouf, P McQuade & Son, R Cruickshank, R Baker & Son, R P Rithet & Co, R Dunsmuir & Son, Royal City Planing Mills, Westminster, I. Porter & Son, R Jameson, Redon & Hartnagle, R V Winch, Vaner, S Leiser, S J Pitts Spratt & Gray, T N Hibben & Co, Vancouver Coal Co, T Gable. Turner Beeton & Co, National E Tramway Co, Vaio & Brooks, Westminster Woolen Mills, W W Evans, W P Sayward, W Croft, Yuen Chong & Co. Wells Fargo & Co.

MARRIED.

EDWARDS—SARGISON—In this city on the 28th inst., by the Rev. Jno. Reid, D.D. Harry Edwards to Ellen Frances daughter of G. A. Sargison, all of this city.

WANTED,

2,000 lots of ladies' and gents' new and cast-off clothing, by April 25th, N. POINTER, No. 85 Johnson street, cor. of Broad. *

Easter Cards, at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

Buy Fernwood lots now before the rise in prices. Easy terms. Enquire of agents.

Paul E. Wirt's fountain pens, at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

A La Mode.

Engraved visiting cards are made a specialty of at THE COLONIST office.

The "Queen" brand of hams and bacon, cut from Iowa corn-fed hogs, cured in granulated sugar and smoked with corn cobs, specially for those who can appreciate a good article. Ask your grocer for "Queen" brand. mar1tf

Paul E. Wirt's fountain pens, at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

Paul E. Wirt's fountain pens, at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

Easter Cards, at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

Easter Cards, at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

JOHN DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER

Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Mr. G. Doughty, cor. Blanchard and Fort streets, Fell & Co.'s, Fort street, or E. C. Kellogg's cor. Yates and Douglas sts, will be promptly attended to. *ap26-1y

Visiting card should be engraved at THE COLONIST office. Cost very little more than printed from type.

RAGS—Five cents a pound will be paid for clean cotton rags delivered in the pressroom of THE COLONIST.

HARD LUCK.

First Young America—Why wusn't yer up to de fire las' night, Chummy? Second Y. A. (extremely disgusted)—I wus; but just my luck, it was put out de minit I got dere. I allus was a Jonah on a fire, anyhow.—Harper's Bazar.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Pennock & Clayton's Watch Club.

At Pennock & Clayton's watch club drawing, held last evening, the following numbers were drawn: No. 59 for the first club, and No. 35 for the second.

Grand Opening.

On Monday and Tuesday the Lansdowne House will show spring novelties —millinery, mantles, dress stuffs, parasols, etc. See the windows. 4t.

"A Word to the Wise."

Before purchasing a dollar's worth of spring clothing call and examine the exceptionally fine stock now being opened at the Golden Rule Clothing Store, 40 Yates street. *tf

Real Estate in Surrey.

Real estate in Surrey, especially the southern portion of the municipality, is experiencing a lively boom just now. One farmer lately sold his 160 acre tract for $16,000, and others are in negotiation at equally favorable terms.

We Don't Know.

How is it, said a customer to us, that I am never able to buy such good shoes anywhere else as I do from you? Don't know, we replied, but we do know that you cannot. So whenever you want shoe leather come straight to Russell, McDonald & Co., 134 Masonic Buildings, Douglas street, and buy it.

Perry Creek.

A letter from the Perry Creek mine brings more favorable news than has been received for some months. Mr. Dow, the manager, states that the ground is improving and he is hopeful of sending down considerable gold by the next mail. A small consignment arrived down yesterday.

Mlle. Rhea Coming.

Victorians have another treat in store for them. Mlle. Rhea, who was here three years ago, has been booked to appear in The Victoria for the 16th, 17th and 18th June next. "Josephine," her latest play, has proved a wonderful success, and is among the first dramas of the age. It will be put on during her engagement here.

McKanlass Minstrels.

On Tuesday evening the McKanlass Minstrels, numbering 20 artists, will appear, headed by the great and only McKanlass, "the banjo king" of the world. They also will introduce some entirely new features in their programme. A standing challenge of $1,000 to any body who can produce an equal to Prof. McKanlass. Secure your seats early at Waitt's book store.

The Boscowitz Case.

In the Supreme court on Friday afternoon, Hon. Justices McCreight, Walkem and Drake on the bench, the appeal from the verdict of the Chief Justice and a special jury in the case of Griffiths and others, creditors of Capt. J. D. Warren, vs. Boscowitz, was heard and dismissed with costs. W. J. Taylor (Eberts & Taylor) for appellants; the hon. Attorney-General for defendant.

The Mary Ellen Case.

In the Supreme Court yesterday morning, Capt. Dan McLean appeared before Mr. Justice Drake, and through his counsel, Mr. Charles Wilson, made application to be tried under the Speedy Trials Act at as early a date as possible. The request was granted, and the hearing of the case was set for 11 o'clock Monday morning. The indictment in the case has been amended from attempting to murder to assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm

Fixing Rates.

A meeting of the representatives of the steamboat lines on the Sound was held at Tacoma on Friday afternoon. Among those in attendance were T. H. Lee and T. W. Woodworth, of the O. R. & N., Mr. Jackson, of the Puget Sound & Alaska line, Capt. John Irving, of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, and President Caughran and Manager Sedgwick of the Pacific Navigation Company. Fair progress was made in the matter of arriving at a satisfactory schedule of rates and regulations for the freight business. The representatives will meet in the course of a week or so to complete their business.

Ready for a Race.

Marine circles up the Sound were at a high pitch of excitement yesterday morning over the prospect of a race between the Olympian and her new rival, the City of Kingston. The former is known to be one of the fleetest boats afloat in northern waters, and the latter is expected to prove just as fast, if not faster. It was a splendid day for a race, but the anticipated trial of speed did not take place. The Olympian left Tacoma half an hour in advance of the Kingston; both steamed their ordinary speed, and the old reliable flyer was at her Seattle dock with the new-comer not yet in sight. Both steamers are in fine condition for a race, and they will prabably have one before many days.

The Late Capt. McDonald's Estate.

A San Francisco despatch says: In the estate of the late Captain Charles E. S. McDonald, notice of contest has been filed by attorneys who represent Henry McDonald, a minor, who is nearing his sixteenth birthday. Young McDonald asserts himself to be an illegitimate son of Captain McDonald, and, following the precedent of the Jessup case, lays claim to the entire estate which has been appraised at $104,260, but which is said to be worth considerably more. Captain McDonald became noted as drill master of the San Francisco Cadets, with whom he traveled all over the United States and Europe. He also trained a company of British Columbia Indians in military tactics and displayed them in New York and Washington, after giving exhibitions in the old Theatre Royal in Victoria to packed houses.

Strengthening the Bridge.

Robert McIntosh and his workmen yesterday completed the repair of James Bay bridge, which was recommended in a recently adopted report of the street committee to the city council. The old arches, which were found to be badly sprung, were replaced in position; all the bridge bolts were tightened and a number of extra braces were put in. The work has been well done, and at a figure considerably under the estimate.

Marine Movements.

Steamer Maude arrived down with coal yesterday morning.

Steamer Umatilla sails for San Francisco this morning.

Bark Malay sails for the Samoan Islands this morning with lumber from the Moodyville mills.

Steamer Daisy is laid up at the Rice Mills wharf for repairs.

The work of repairing the steamer Sardonyx is progressing favorably.

Bark Glenbervie leaves for Portland on Tuesday to load.

Real Estate.

Bourchier, Croft & Mallette report sales for the week as follows: Esquimalt road, $3,575; James Bay, $7,250; Port Angeles, $72,000; Whatcom, $2,100. Total, $84,925.

Cooper & Green report the purchase of $30,000 worth of acreage property at Port Angeles during the week, and the following sales for the same period: Twenty acres, Cooper addition, Port Angeles, $5,200; thirty-eight acres, Port Angeles, $11,400; one lot in Port Angeles and four in Union addition, $3,000. Total, $19,600.

Freight and Trade Notes.

Last evening's Sound steamer brought one carload of lumber and one of pipe.

The Walla Walla, from San Francisco, brought 2,147 tons of general cargo yesterday morning; 185 tons being for this port.

The Yosemite brought down 100 sacks potatoes, 40 hogs and several tons of freight yesterday.

The Isabel arrived from Nanaimo and the east coast yesterday with several tons of produce.

The sheds along the wharves are full of freight at present, some of which has just arrived and some awaiting shipment.

Furs and Prices.

Last week's fur sales in London, which fixed the values for the whole world, showed a general decrease in prices of from 25 to 35 per cent. Mr. Thomas R. Smith, assistant commissioner of the Hudson Bay Co., which handles more furs than any other corporation in existence, in conversation with a COLONIST man yesterday said that the tumble in prices was anticipated, and although this year's fur shipments were very heavy, everything was bought for a falling market. Next year's prices of course cannot be guessed at accurately, but there is a good prospect of a general rise. The fall is no doubt due to many causes,—overstocks, changes in fashions, mild weather, and the unsettled condition of European politics.

Cab and Delivery Service.

J. T. Gurney, the founder of the Gurney system of cabs and delivery wagons, is in town with the object of starting a company to carry on his system in this city. The system is in use in most of the cities of the States, where it has proved a great success, and a company has been formed in Vancouver to introduce it in that city. The business of the company, if started, will be to afford cheap conveyance, either by the hour or otherwise; and also a cheap means of delivering messages, parcels or heavy baggage. Mr. Gurney visited Victoria about a year ago, and was quite pleased with the wonderful growth of the city, which, he thinks, is one of the prettiest on the coast. He leaves for the Sound on Monday and will return in a few days and put his scheme before the business men of Victoria.

Somebody Blundered.

On the arrival of the Walla Walla early yesterday morning the Victoria mail from San Francisco was bundled into one of the hacks in waiting and sent down town. On arriving at the postoffice the hackman found the door locked and the place deserted, and he accordingly drove all around the city, evidently for the purpose of showing the mail bags the town by gaslight, until, with the arrival of morning, the postoffice staff returned to their labors. The licensed Jehu in charge of the mail from the time it left the steamer until he handed it over to the clerks, seven hours later, rightly refused to let it leave his possession, remarking that "he guessed he'd charge mileage as well as for his time on that job." The postoffice inspector on being spoken to in regard to the occurrence said that the fault lay with the purser of the steamer, who had orders to deliver no mail except to the regular runner for the C. P. N. Co., who had the contract for handling all outgoing and incoming matter, nor to deliver until 7 a.m. in the event of a steamer coming in after midnight, at which hour the office is supposed to be closed.

Why workingmen should buy a lot in the new subdivision 1st, They are cheap—$275. 2nd They are easy of access—400 yards from the tramway. 3rd, Location very desirable—high ground and healthy. 4th. Terms are easy—1-3 down, balance in 6 months. 5th, The number of these lots is limited —everybody can't get one. Bourchier, Croft & Mallette.

PATHFINDER RELEASED.

She Was Not Seized, But Detained.

Prospect of an Early Settlement of the Long-Pending Dispute.

The seizure of the Pathfinder was the sole topic of conversation among sealing men yesterday morning. During the morning a deputation of sealing men, headed by Capt. Cox, interviewed the premier and laid before him the facts of the case as outlined in the special despatch to THE COLONIST yesterday, which was the most complete, as well as the first intimation of the capture received in this city. Hon. Mr. Robson promised to give the matter immediate attention, and at once despatched telegrams to Messrs. Prior and Earle at Ottawa, giving them full particulars and requesting them to lose no time in seeing the ministry, and report the result of their interview by wire.

During the afternoon the captain of the Pathfinder wired to the owners as follows:

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 29, 1890.

Wm. Munsie, Victoria:

The American officers state that the Pathfinder is not seized, but detained pending instructions from Washington relative to the old seizure of last year in Behring's Sea.

Telegraph instructions.

CAPT. E. A. MORGAN, Pathfinder.

Messrs. Carne & Munsie replied, advising the captain to do nothing but await the development of events, and during the evening they received the following very gratifying despatch; gratifying not only to them, but to all who hope to see the "Behring's Sea squabble" definitely, permanently and speedily settled, and the wrongs of British sealers righted:

PORT TOWNSEND, March 29th.

Carne & Munsie, Victoria:

Vessel released. Answer what to do.

CAPT. E. A. MORGAN.

The owners at once advised the captain to bring his schooner back to this port.

THE SALMON TRADE.

British Columbia Said to be Getting the Best of it this Year.

T. B. McGovern, representing large Chicago and New York houses which make a specialty of handling canned salmon was in Portland on Thursday on his way east, having visited British Columbia and San Francisco, and thoroughly invested the prospects of the Alaska and British Columbian salmon packs for this season. He has placed orders in Portland for years past for from 30,000 to 50,000 cases of Columbia river salmon, but will not attempt to do business with Columbia river cannerymen this season. He says the tendency all along the line is for lower prices, and British Columbia salmon is now quoted in the English market in equality with the standard brands of Columbia river salmon, and cannerymen there, realizing the condition of affairs on the Columbia river, and being able to get raw fish almost as cheap as in Alaska, intend forcing the business.

A number of new plants will be put in operation. Ideas of trade generally as to prices range from $1 for Alaska to $1.25 for Columbia river brands, and at these prices, which fishermen on the Columbia are demanding for raw fish, it is utterly impracticable for cannerymen to do business. If cannerymen could effect an organization among themselves so as to regulate the price of fish, and only run such canneries as could be worked most economically, there might be some show for them.

$275 buys a lot 400 yards from the street cars. Terms. 1-3 cash; balance 6 months. Bourchier, Croft & Mallette are the brokers.

Street Cars a Public Boon.

Owing to the convenience afforded by the new street cars, the undersigned have decided to reduce their prices for city tuning.

Single tuning $2.50, four times a year $8.00.

FROM OUR FAVORITE BARITONE.

Dear Sir,—The piano bought from you a year ago for the Young People's Association of the First Presbyterian Church, has given satisfaction in every way. The test has been a severe one, the instrument having been in the school-room subjected to all kinds of temperature with only a cloth cover. The organist, Miss Stephen, as well as the various instrumentalists who have used it are united in praising its action and tone. I can only add that I enjoy singing a song, when the accompaniment is played on a "Goodwin."

Yours faithfully, JOHN G. BROWN,
Choirmaster First Presbyterian Church, Victoria.

The above testimonials and several others may be seen at the factory, corner of Fort and Broad streets.

Telephone 98. GOODWIN & CO.

Mr. Andrew Robertson.

The many friends of Mr. Andrew Robertson of Montreal will hear with regret of his sudden death early yesterday morning in Montreal. Born on the Clyde near Glasgow, where his father was a manufacturer of fancy cotton colored goods, he early emigrated to Montreal, where after some years he became a partner of Mr. George Stephen, now Sir George Stephen, in the dry-goods trade. Later on he was the head of the firm of Robertson, Linton & Co., from which he retired a few years ago. He was a man of restless energy, beloved by all who knew him for his frankness, his bonhomie, his kindliness. He became chairman of the harbor commission of Montreal, of which his son Alexander is now secretary, and besides many chairmanships of insurance companies, etc., he was one of the most prominent of the Sons of Scotland and of Canada. One of his sons married a daughter of Sir Charles Tupper, with whom more than once Mr. Andrew Robertson visited Victoria. Another son married the daughter of Bishop Bond of Montreal, and his numerous family are all abiding on this continent. Mr. Andrew Robertson was here, in Victoria, last year, and he has been here many different times before, so that in Victoria, as in Montreal, he had hosts of friends.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

VICTORIA COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

These sports were held on Beacon Hill on Thursday afternoon, when the following events were contested:

1. One hundred yards—First heat, A. Langley; second heat, Willoughby; third heat, Rithet. Final, A. Langley.
2. High jump, (8 entries)—Won by A. Langley, 3 ft. 7½ in.
3. Drop kick, (9 entries)—Won by A. Langley; H. Pooley a good second. Distance, 91 ft. 2 in.
4. Quarter mile, (6 entries)—1st, Ward, minor; 2nd, Rithet; 3rd, Harvey. Won after a sharp race in 68 seconds.
5. Long jump, (12 entries)—Willoughby. Very closely contested between the winner, Ward, major, and Corbould.
6. Throwing the cricket ball, (9 entries)—Pooley. Won in fine style with a good throw of 60 yards.
7. Three-legged race, (12 entries)—1st, Gillespie and Ward, minor; 2nd, A. Langley and Pooley.
8. Sack race—1st, Ward, minor; 2nd, Ward, major. An amusing race, in the course of which most of the runners succeeded in tumbling down.
9. Steeple chase, (10 entries)—1st, A. Langley; 2nd, Ward, minor. This was the chief event of the day, over a stiff and heavy course, which disposed of nearly all the field before the end of the race.
10. Consolation stakes—Won by Harvey.

Starter—H. Alexander.
Time keeper—E. Miller.
Judges—Rev. A. Beanlands and C. W. Busk, Esq.

Tea was very kindly provided on the ground by Mrs. D. R. Harris.

LACROSSE.

The New Westminster Lacrosse Club met Wednesday night, and received the report of the delegates who attended the meeting held on Saturday last. Messrs. Lewis, McGregor, Turner, Whyte and Royal were appointed to make arrangements for the visit of the Torontos. An active canvass will be made for members and practice will be held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday beginning March 31st. The city editors of the local papers were made honorary members.

The constitution and by-laws for the British Columbia Amateur Lacrosse association are in the hands of the printers, and will be out in a few days.

FOOTBALL.

The Vancouver World says the Mainland officers of the British Columbia Football Association met in the office of Mr. A. St. G. Hammersley on Tuesday to choose a team to play the Mainland-Island match on Easter Monday in Victoria. Some difficulty was found in settling on a team, so the expedient was resorted to of arranging a match to be played at Hastings on Saturday between teams chosen from New Westminster and Vancouver. Immediately after the match the team will be chosen for the Victoria match.

THE TURF.

Good work and fast work is being done by the men employed in constructing the new track at the Victoria Jockey Club's grounds. The track is raised at least 20 inches at the corners, which will make it practically as good as a straight track. Although not windened any the course will this year afford better accommodation than ever before. Already many prospective entries for the Queen's Plate have been heard from, the majority of them in the upper country.

HERE AND THERE.

Jimmy Hucker and a party from H. M. S. Amphion have a boxing exhibition at Prof. Foster's rooms last evening to a moderate sized audience. The set-to's were between Hucker and Tedley, Carpenter and Parsons, and Parrett and Huber. Each of the events was lively, interesting and scientific.

Telegraph operators are looking forward to the speed tournament, which comes off in Chickering hall, New York, in a few days. The test consists of sending 500 words, 15 periods and 4 commas, or 2,368 characters, which were sent in 1885 by J. W. Roloson, who won the first prize in 10 minutes and 32 seconds, "good Morse," and by W. M. Gibson in 10 minutes and 57 seconds, all "good Morse." Both of these gentlemen are Canadians, and they intend to enter again this year.

Own your own home. Only $275 for a lot adjacent to the Tramway. Bourchier, Croft & Mallette.

A Brilliant Record.

WILL soon end if not supported by genuine merit. The success of Burdock Blood Bitters is founded on merit and approved by trial. It purifies the blood, and cures dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, sick headache and all similar complaints. B. B. B. is purely vegetable. swf

Fresh Oysters delivered to all parts of the city. New England Bakery Government street. YOUNG BROS., o4 Telephone call No. 161.

Running Sores Healed.

I had a pain in my left side, which broke out in running sores. Burdock Blood Bitters was the only medicine which gave me relief, although I tried many others. My side is all healed up now, and I am able to go around after being in bed for over a year without relief. I also used Burdock pills, and find them the best I have ever taken.

MRS. B. MADDIS,
swf Mount Pleasant, Ont.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

LITTLE LOCALS.

To-day is Palm Sunday.

The New Cotton Pongees, Plain Colors only, at the City House.

Baby Carriages, first arrived just received by John Weiler, 51 to 55 Fort St. *

The McKanlass Minstrels are at the Clarence.

Ex-Mayor Fell will deliver an address on Spiritualism in Harmony Hall this evening.

"Lincrusta Walton," the most popular of interior wall decorations, at John Weiler's, 51 to 55 Fort street. *

Stationery at Daley's, 91 Douglas St. *

For Sheffield razors pocket knives, scissors, table cutlery, etc., go to M. & H. A. Fox, 78 Government street. *

St. John's Church choir is arranging a musical programme of rare excellence for next, Easter, Sunday.

It took a police officer all his time to keep the sidewalk clear around Campbell's corner last evening.

Carpenters Tools, at R. A. Brown and Co.'s, Douglas street.

A beautiful line of cutlery and plated-ware has just been received by McLennan & McFeely, 70 Yates street.

Stone Churns, Butter Crocks, etc., at R. A. Brown and Co.'s, Douglas street.

A juvenile football match at Beacon Hill yesterday ended in a dispute of the kind usually closing senior games.

A horse hitched to a dog cart ran away on Wharf street yesterday afternoon without doing any serious damage.

Take your misfitting suits to the "Victoria Tailoring and Dyeing Establishment," there they can be made to fit you at a small cost. Jno. T. Pierre, prop., 96 Yates street. *

Mrs. J. B. Gardiner, O. L. Hall and W. A. Dier are booked to leave for San Francisco by the Umatilla this morning.

The pulpit of St. Andrew's Church will be occupied to-day by Rev. Mr. Starr in the morning, and Rev. Mr. Robson in the evening.

Spring weather prevails in all parts of the province. At Ashcroft the farmers are plowing, and many of them are putting in early crops.

An excise warehouse is to be established at Revelstoke. It is expected that considerable trade will spring up this year in that district.

Pruning Knives, Garden Rakes, Forks, and Spades, at R. A. Brown and Co.'s, Douglas street.

Ald. Styles, who left here about the middle of last year, through his agent collected his half-year's salary as alderman after his departure.

A general meeting of the Natural History Society of British Columbia will be held at the Provincial Museum Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

If you are intending going East, make a note of the C. P. R. excursions and specially fitted colonist sleepers. First-class travel at second-class rates. Robt. Irving, agent. tf

Mr. Benj. Evans has a fine little apricot tree in full blossom at his farm at Cadboro Bay, the pride of his heart and the admiration of all who have seen it.

Almost all the hunters belonging to the sealer Mary Ellen have deserted the ship and gone to Port Townsend to secure another boat.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will hold a social in Temperance Hall tomorrow evening, to which all are invited. A good programme and refreshments will be provided.

A few more canaries, guaranteed good singers, have been placed in our hands for sale. McLennan & McFeely, 70 Yates St. *

The finest line of perfumes, toilet sets and fancy soaps, etc., is to be had at John Teague, jr.'s drug store, Poodle Dog block, Yates street. Prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour of the day or night. Telephone call 469. *

Ald. Kelly's ice factory will be closed down for a few days to undergo repairs. Mr. Kelly has got 40 tons of ice stored away, so that his many customers will be fully supplied until operation are commenced again.

Mr. Gleason, who was reported to be dead yesterday, and for whose funeral the Y. M. C. A. were making arrangements, rallied, to the surprise and great joy of his friends, and although very sick, hopes are entertained of his recovery.

PERSONAL.

F. G. Richards, jr., is back from the mainland.

J. S. Chase is visiting his old friends in the city.

Capt. John Irving returned from the Sound last night.

E. E. Cousins returned from San Francisco yesterday morning.

Prof. Sharpe arrived over from the mainland last night.

T. B. Pearson was among the Islander's passengers last evening.

Rev. E. Robson of Westminster was a passenger over last evening.

Dr. R. F. Verrinder will return from the Sound to-morrow evening.

W. Cross of Vancouver, who has lately returned from Germany, is in the city.

J. Stuart Yates and bride have returned from their wedding trip over the Sound.

W. T. Williams and bride, of Tacoma, are spending their honeymoon in this city.

W. J. Macaulay leaves by the Northern Pacific to-morrow on a visit to St. Paul, Minn.

G. W. Pittock of the Portland Oregonian is in the city, accompanied by his wife and son.

F. W. Foster and daughter returned by the Walla Walla yesterday from a trip to California.

Miss Langley and Miss Drake were among the incoming passengers by the Walla Walla yesterday.

J. D. Pemberton and Jno. Coughlan returned from the mainland by the Yosemite yesterday afternoon.

George Williams, formerly in the Bank of British Columbia here, has been appointed accountant in the Nanaimo bank.

All in a Heap.

Malarial fever left me with my blood in a terrible state, with boils breaking out on my head and face. I was too weak to work or even walk, but after taking a quarter of a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters I was able to work. The boils all went away in a heap, as it were, and my strength fully returned before the bottle was done.

swf FRED. W. HAYNES, Winona, Ont.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

THE PERRY CREEK GOLD MINING CO.

This Company having lately acquired a first-class Hydraulic Mining Claim, have decided to increase their capital by issuing 75,000 shares at $1 each, a large number of which have already been subscribed for by existing shareholders.

Reports from the Mine, just received, are very encouraging, and a

-:- SAMPLE OF GOLD -:-

from the Mine can be seen at this office. The share list can be seen here.

Payments are easy. The monthly payments are limited to 25c. per share.

Why not assist in developing the mineral wealth of British Columbia by subscribing to the above enterprise?

BOURCHIER, CROFT AND MALLETTE.

CITY POLICE COURT.

(Before Hon. A. N. Richards, P. M.)

A choice bouquet of drunks filled the dock yesterday morning, the majority being sturdy-looking, sleepy-eyed Hydahs. None of the latter looked at all uneasy, evidently because they knew there was money enough in the crowd to cover the fines.

Tom was the first culprit arraigned, and with an easy grace acquired by an extensive court practice, he pleaded "guilty."

"Fined $5, to be paid forthwith," remarked his honor.

"Nowitka," declared a klootchman in the auditorium, and Thomas withdrew.

Sam, Harry and Alexander, three of a kind, and the kind Hydahs followed in the footsteps of Tom.

Patrick Maroney, complainant in the Mary Ellen case, next took the end of the dock. His eyes were watery, his face bore marks of battle and his nose had the appearance of being violently caressed by some particularly hard sidewalk. As the sergeant, from the witness box, declared that he had reason to believe, and did believe, that Patrick had been drunk; Patrick sorrowfully passed his hand over his massive brow, with an enquiring expression of "where did I get this head," and agreed that he, too, had reason to believe, and did verily believe, that the bottle had got the best of him.

The usual fine of $5 was imposed, but as the culprit said that he had lost his money, he knew not where nor how, but it was gone, one month's imprisonment was given in default of the fine.

Tai Chung, accused of violating the fire by-law, occupied the remainder of the session, and was finally fined $10 and costs.

CHURCH NOTICE.

Baptist Church, Herald street—Rev. M. L. Rugg, pastor. Preaching, Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning services. Subject of evening sermon: "The Dignity of Human Nature."

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 25.—Fanny Davenport, the actress, met with a painful accident during the performance of La Tosca to-night, and will be unable to appear for several days.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Rt. Rev. Monsignor Donnelly, vicar-general of the Roman Catholic arch-diocese of New York, died yesterday, aged 71 years.

DENVER, Colo., March 25.—Quite a number of accidents and shooting affrays have occurred in Colorado within the past two days causing the loss of a number of lives.

NEW YORK, March 25.—J. Bartlett Cooke, who styled himself president of the American Development Co., and occupied expensive offices at 45 Broadway, has disappeared, and it is alleged $9,300 confided to him by his employees and others went with him.

Electro-plated Goods at CHEAPSIDE.

For Delicate, Sickly Children.

Scott's Emulsion is unequalled. See what Dr. C. A. Black, of Amherst, N. S., says: "I have been acquainted with Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, for years, and consider it one of the finest preparations now before the public. Its pleasant flavor makes it the great favorite for children, and I do highly recommend it for all wasting diseases of children and adults. Sold by all druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

Enquire for Fernwood lots near the tramway line, adjoining Col. Dupont's residence.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. my31-eod-w

Two Men Testify.

GENTLEMEN,—One bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured me of lumbago after all else failed. PETE A. WATSON, Four Falls, N. Y.

"I used Yellow Oil for croup this winter, and must say I find no better remedy for it. FREDERICK BURKE, swf Four Falls, N. B.

Paul E. Wirt's fountain pens, at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test short-weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 107 Wall Street, New York. au15-1y

126 ACRES

Fronting on Cowichan Harbor, with House, lately insured for $600. Price, $1,200 CASH.

W. H. DANBY.
57 Government St.,
Telephone No. 474. P. O. Box 314.
fy 26tf

CHINESE DOCTOR.

DR. WONG HIM, late (for 16 years) of Los Angeles, California.
Office—4 Cormorant street, next to King, ye & Co.'s. fy28m

Jersey Cattle for Sale.

Two Jersey Cows and one Bull, thoroughbred. Registered in American Jersey Cattle Club. Apply G. A. PERRIN,
mc11-1mo 7 Trounce Alley Victoria.

Sick Headache! Neuralgia!
GRIMAULT & CO.'S
GUARANA
Owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains, a single powder being sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent sick headache. Dr. Wilks, of Guy's Hospital, declares, in the *British Medical Journal* that **Guarana** acts "like a charm," and the *Lancet* says "**Guarana** powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."
PARIS 8 RUE VIVIENNE.

Diseases of the Chest.
GRIMAULT & Co's SYRUP
Of Hypophosphite of Lime
Persons suffering from *Catarah, Phthisis*, or *Obstinate Coughs*, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia or lungs, should use *GRIMAULT & Co's* SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which has invariably effected wonderful cures. By the use of this Syrup the cough is calmed, night sweats disappear and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.
Paris, 8, Rue Vivienne,
and at all Druggists' and Chemists'

GRIMAULT'S MATICO,
CAPSULES and INJECTIONS.
Renowned physicians prescribe *Grimault's Matico* as the most active and inoffensive remedy in the treatment of acute and chronic diseases.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND Matico Capsules in the more chronic cases.
GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.
Sold by all Druggists.

LANGLEY & CO.,
nov21-1aw-1yr Agents for B. C.

Without Reserve.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

Real Estate Sale.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15th.

1,453 ACRES
On the S. E. end of
GALIANO ISLAND,

Situated midway between the four principal cities of the province, and is known to be underlined with coal.

A large portion of this property is under cultivation, and is well watered by springs.

It has a fine young ORCHARD of trees of the choicest varieties, and the location for fruit cultivation is among the best in the Province.

Fir Timber. There is a fine lot of timber, having excellent facilities for marketing.

Alder Bottom. There are about 350 acres of bottom land easily cleared.

Coal. The Vancouver Coal Company has secured on Galiano Island over 8,000 acres, and doubtless an early development will be made.

THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of farm house, dairy barns, sheds and fencing, and is well supplied with good farming implements and machinery.

Full particulars with map to be had free on application at the office of the auctioneers.

LAKE DISTRICT.

Sections 129 and 130, two-thirds being bottom land, having a fine lot of good standing timber on it.

TERMS AT SALE.
Deeds at buyers expense.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
mc 16- Auctioneer.

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Call AND Examine

C. L. TERRY,
Cash Dry Goods,
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